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The New York Times
8-page supplement

You must remember this
Arts & Entertainment, Page 5

Greenpeace captain, 4 others arrested
Page 12

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Poll finds settlers more defiant on leaving settlements

By ARYEH DEAN COHEN
Almost half of the Israeli residents of Judea and Samaria will not accept a government decision to dismantle settlements there "under any circumstances," and 67 percent would refuse compensation in exchange for leaving, according to a poll published yesterday by the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies at Bar-Ilan University.
"In contrast to the pessimism expressed by settlers 18 months ago, the Israeli population over the Green-

Line today believes that it has friends in government," explained Prof. Efraim Inbar, director of the center.
"The settler public believes that [Prime Minister Benjamin] Netanyahu will protect their interests in peace talks. Settlers feel less threatened, and therefore are more defiant in relating to eventualities in the peace process."
The poll also found that 32% believe the peace process will crumble and the IDF will retake Palestinian population centers.
The poll on "political views of Israeli residents of Judea and

Samaria," published in conjunction with the Nablus-based Center for Palestine Research and Studies, was conducted in June, and was based on phone interviews with 511 Jewish residents of 79 settlements in the West Bank. It has a margin of error of 4%.
A similar poll was conducted in December 1995, when Labor was in power. That poll found 22% of the settlers feared that "most" of their settlements would be dismantled over the next 5-10 years.
Today, 62% believe most of the settlements will be annexed to Israel or

remain as they are.
Whereas 20% of those polled in 1995 said they would abide by a Knesset decision to withdraw from the settlements or have them dismantled, the latest poll showed that figure had dropped to 14%.
The poll also showed that about half the settlers oppose or strongly oppose the "Allon-Plus" plan, with just over 30% supporting it.
More than three-quarters rejected the "Yossi Beilin-Mahmoud Abbas [Abu Mazen]" plan.
Results of some of the questions in the poll follow (figures in parentheses are from 1995):
What will be the status of the settlements in Judea and Samaria in five to 10 years?
Most will be annexed to Israel: 31.2% (20.5%); the status quo will remain: 31.3% (18%); most will stay within Palestinian territory with extra-territorial status: 16.3% (16%); most will be under Palestinian sovereignty and the settlers will be allowed to stay as permanent residents: 4% (4.7%); most settlements will be dismantled: 6.7% (22.3%); don't know: 10.5%

(18.4%).
Given the current status of the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians, where do you think things will be five to 10 years from now?
A: Self-rule will be contained and not develop to become a Palestinian state: 20.4% (18.4%); a Palestinian state will be established in Judea and Samaria: 30.1% (38.7%); the peace process will fail, and the IDF will return to exert control over Judea and Samaria: 52.1% (26%); don't know: 17.4% (16.8%).

Ross expected here in 2 weeks with new plan

By JAY BUSHINSKY
US special envoy Dennis Ross is expected to return to the region within the next two weeks to pursue a new initiative believed to have been designed by the State Department to get Palestinians and Israelis back to the negotiating table.
One reason given by sources for the delay in Ross's arrival is that the US plan is still unfinished. Another is that the US diplomats may be awaiting the outcome of European Union peace envoy Miguel Moratinos's effort to keep the Syrians in the peace process.
The Spanish diplomat had been expected to confer with Foreign Minister David Levy yesterday, but the two did not meet. This cast doubt on Moratinos's original plan to fly to Damascus tomorrow, after having consulted with Israeli leaders on the Knesset's preliminary vote requiring an 80-member majority for a prospective Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.
Evidence of Ross's impending arrival was seen in the current Palestinian bid "to preempt" if not complicate his mission by indicating that they will not resume the bilateral talks unless Israel halts the Har Homa housing project and assures them that construction is not about to begin on 70 apartments for Jewish occupancy in Ras al-Amud. The US plan may include a 6 month suspension of work at Har Homa for the duration of the final status talks and an ironclad Palestinian commitment to bar permanently all forms of violence.
Government officials dis-

Appeal filed vs. Ras al-Amud

PM to cabinet: Bad time to build

By JAY BUSHINSKY and BATSHEVA TSUR
In a tactical retreat from his usual advocacy of an expanded Jewish presence in eastern Jerusalem, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu told his deeply divided cabinet yesterday the time is not ripe for the controversial Ras al-Amud housing project.
"The decision to erect a new neighborhood in Jerusalem must be in keeping with government policy," Netanyahu said. "This was not done and right now there is no sense in building at Ras al-Amud."
Meanwhile, an appeal was filed yesterday against the construction, blocking any building until a decision is handed down, Channel 1 reported. The local appeals committee is to hear a petition by two city councillors today and must render a decision within 30 days.
Labor: Netanyahu approved plan, Page 3



Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu looks pensive yesterday at a meeting of the Israel Hotels Association in the capital, as Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert looks on.

ing at Ras al-Amud.
"He can't approach me on this subject. I'm not the one who is building," Olmert said. "It's a private individual who owns the land. I am in favor of him [Moskowitz] doing whatever he wants with his property. Those are the basic rules of a free democratic regime - that the owner of private property can do with it what he wants."
As for his dispute with Netanyahu on the matter, he said: "It is permissible for the prime minister and the mayor to differ. We do not have a contract that requires that we always agree with one another."
Justice Minister Tzahi Hanegbi refused to take a stand, saying that members of the cabinet "are not dealing with the question" of Ras al-Amud.
Science Minister Michael Eltan not only supported Netanyahu, but also accused Olmert of "concealing the proceedings relative to this affair from the prime minister."
Assessing the issue from a strategic standpoint, Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky said it is important "to uphold Israel's right to build in Jerusalem and to prove that we have the strength to withstand pressure."
However, he differentiated between the Har Homa project, where there is no direct clash with a resident Arab population, and Ras al-Amud, where the potential for such conflict exists.
National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon argued Ras al-Amud is part of the Palestinian corridor that is intended to lead to the central Arab districts of the city. Sharon charged that the PA wants to establish its capital in Abu Dis, which, when Jordan controlled the West Bank, was within Jerusalem's city limits.
Although Tourism Minister Moshe Katsav lined up behind Netanyahu, he contended that the issue should be weighed against "the thousands of illegal building starts by Arabs which have sealed off Pisgat Ze'ev and Issawiya."
Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy both favor the construction.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

The memorial that wasn't
By ALLISON KAPLAN SOMMER
The writing on the sign hung on the door of the of the Bon Ton hall was scrawled in angry red letters: "In compliance with the orders of the Ramat Gan Municipality and the police, and in the aftermath of the injured feelings of the families of those who fell in the helicopter disaster, the conference scheduled for this evening will not take place."
Thus ended the controversial memorial event which was set for last night, ostensibly in honor of the 73 soldiers who fell in February's helicopter collision. Posters advertising the event as "festive and humor-filled" infuriated the families of the fallen soldiers, who protested to police, the municipality, the local religious council, and the Rinat Yesharim

synagogue, all of whom were cited on the posters as sponsors of the event.
The main speaker was to have been the charismatic Rabbi Amnon Yitzhak, famous for his crusades to bring the non-observant back to religion.
Last night, a handful of people lingered at the entrance to the Bon Ton at 8 p.m. when the event was to have taken place, hoping that Yitzhak would make an appearance. But his representative on the scene, Shimon Deri, said that Yitzhak would not be coming, and insisted that he had no knowledge of the controversial wording of the posters.
"Had he known, he wouldn't have allowed his name to appear on them," Deri said. "No one wants to cause pain to those families. And if the event had taken place, it would have been in good taste. When the helicopter disaster happened, it was Amnon Yitzhak who went to all of the yeshivot and told the students to say prayers for the fallen soldiers. The whole thing has been a misunder-

standing."
Deri's explanation did little to pacify Eli Ben-Shem, the father of Kobi Ben-Shem, one of those killed in the disaster, who showed up to protest the rally.
He turned angrily to Deri and said: "If it had really been a mistake, Rabbi Yitzhak would have gone on the radio and publicly apologized to all of the grieving families. But he has taken no responsibility. This event, these posters did a great deal of damage; they opened old wounds. It's shameful and it's horrible."
"Nobody asked the families before they put this event together, they are just using our fallen sons for their own publicity and for their own goals of making more people religious. Rabbi Yitzhak says he is trying to send people to heaven instead of to hell - well, he is punting the families of the fallen through hell, and that includes the families of the 20 soldiers who were yeshiva graduates. He made those families ashamed of the religious public."
Ben-Shem also attacked the politicians whom he says have hesitated to condemn the poster and the event.
"Why was it only the parents who had to raise a fuss? Where are our leaders? Where was Minister of Education Zevulun Hammer? Are they all so afraid of losing support from the haredim that none of them will stand up for our families?"
David Chen, who organized the event, said in a telephone interview that he planned to reschedule the event, "but perhaps without Rabbi Yitzhak, probably with some other rabbis."
He said he did not regret organizing the event, and claimed that only "an extremely small" number of the grieving families objected and that "others called and blessed me and thanked me for what I was doing."
He added that he did not regret using the wording which offended the families, "since anyone who has heard Rabbi Yitzhak knows that he uses humor and satire to make his point."

WORLDVIEW

Floods pose maturity test for post-Communist Poland
By CHRISTINE SPOLAR
WROCLAW, Poland (Washington Post) - When manhole covers began bursting and shooting geysers of sewage into the district court here, administrator Stanislaw Nawrocki knew political leaders had dithered into a disaster.
"Their communiques were so chaotic that you couldn't figure out what to do. They were all so optimistic. They told us it might get a bit humid in here," Nawrocki said, sitting in a building, that two weeks later, is still dripping with smelly, sodden papers - 70 percent of the court's records.
The deadliest natural disaster of this century - a flood to which more than 100 people have drowned in Poland and the Czech Republic - rolled through this industrial center, with many of its 650,000 people left vulnerable and unprepared by political and military leaders.
To be sure, this was a flood unlike anything seen here in modern memory. But as Czech officials reap praise for quick action and Germany leads a massive military effort to protect towns along the rising Oder River, there is a sense of unease about the scale of the Polish tragedy and the government's response.
Top regional officials in Wroclaw were abroad or on vacation when the flood roared north on July 8. They returned as flood waters neared the town. This week, published reports revealed that, in 1993, the parliament was warned that its civilian defense structure could not withstand a catastrophe - in particular a flood.
Poland spends 20 cents per person per year on civil defense, the least in central Europe, according to the 1993 report issued during the Conference on Rescue and Civilian Defense, held in Rzeszow, Poland. Germany, by contrast, spends \$40 per person per year.
A month of flooding here laid bare crucial gaps in this fledgling democracy, only eight years beyond communism.
"People here were waiting for the people in Warsaw to tell them what was happening. The mechanism for responding - particularly with respect to communication - still works from the top down," said Wroclaw Mayor Bogdan Zdrojewski.
At least 55 people, four in Wroclaw, are known to have died. Damage estimates are running into the billions of dollars, and economic forecasters are worried that the cost could upset the strongest, but still emerging, market economy in Eastern Europe.



NEWS

in brief

Jerusalem demolitions delayed

At the last minute, the Jerusalem Municipality decided to postpone the demolition of two homes in Isawiya that had been scheduled for yesterday morning. The decision came as local residents were organizing to oppose the demolitions. The feelings generated by the plan to build Jewish housing in Ras al-Amud are thought to have been a contributing factor. *Itim*

Ben-Ari remanded till Wednesday

The Tel Aviv District Court yesterday upheld a police appeal and ordered Zvi Ben-Ari (Gregory Lerner), the alleged Russian gangster in custody for over three months, to remain in jail until Wednesday. Last week Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court Judge Yshayahu Schneller ordered Ben-Ari placed under house arrest starting today, but police asked for more time to collect evidence for an indictment. Judge Edna Kaplan allowed police the extra two days and on Wednesday Schneller will rule whether to place Lerner under house arrest or to keep him in custody until trial. Police are also afraid that attempts may be made on Ben-Ari's life or that he may try to flee the country. *Raine Marcus*

SLA soldier, woman wounded in zone fighting

A South Lebanese Army soldier was seriously wounded and a woman resident of the security zone was hurt in another day of heavy fighting. The soldier was wounded by long-range Hizbullah fire on an outpost in the western sector of the zone last night. He was evacuated by helicopter to a hospital in Israel. The woman, a resident of Rehau in the eastern sector of the zone, was wounded by shrapnel during morning exchanges between Hizbullah gunmen and South Lebanese Army troops. Israel is expected to lodge a complaint with the Grapes of Wrath monitoring group over the incident. *David Rudge*

Pipe bombs thrown at troops in Hebron

Three pipe bombs were thrown harmlessly at IDF troops in Hebron last night, the IDF Spokesman announced. One bomb was thrown at a guard post near Beit Hadassah and the others at troops patrolling in the casbah. Late Saturday night settlers heard a bomb explode in the Shalalah Street area and yesterday morning troops discovered the remains of a pipe bomb near the Yakhia School. The spokesman added that the bomb had been thrown from the H1 area under Palestinian control to the Israeli H2 area. IDF sappers were collecting the bomb fragments for testing, the spokesman said. *Margot Dudkevitch*

Hammer cancels matriculation exam fees

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer announced yesterday that fees for matriculation exams would be cancelled. The decision takes effect on September 1, a ministry spokesman said, and will be good news for the parents of some 80,000 pupils who will be taking the exams. Ministry Director-General Benzion Dell said the cancellation was aimed at increasing the percentage of those eligible who take the exams, currently about 60 percent. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Police question bridge engineer

By RAINE MARCUS and news agencies

Engineer Micha Bar-Ilan was questioned by Ramat Gan police yesterday concerning allegations of criminal negligence in the collapse of the Maccabiah pedestrian bridge on July 14.

Bar-Ilan, the designer of the bridge, was also responsible for authorizing that it was fit for use after it was built by contractors Yehoshua Ben-Ezra and Baruch Karagula. The bridge's collapse led to the deaths of three members of the Australian contingent, and separate inquiries were

begun by the Ministry of Education and police. The ministry's inquiry last week found that "all parties involved were responsible." The police investigation continues. Meanwhile, the head of the Australian Maccabiah team said yesterday he will push for more

compensation from the government following the death Saturday of the third Australian. "The claim that I spoke about the other day [\$500,000] was not the total claim for compensation - it was an interim payout that I requested from the Israeli government," Tom Goldman told reporters as

he arrived back in Sydney. "I have no doubt the final payout will be substantial. The families of the bereaved and those seriously injured are in need of financial assistance now and we'll be doing all in our power to make sure that there's some compensation forthcoming," he said.

Yarkon water to be tested

By LIAT COLLINS

Environment Ministry workers yesterday took samples from the bottom of the Yarkon River in the area where the Maccabiah tragedy occurred. The tests will help determine whether fatalities were caused by the toxic sludge which was disturbed by the force of the crash or by the anti-mosquito pesticide sprayed on the water, which was the dominant theory until now.

The disaster has brought to the fore an argument over the use of chemical versus biological pesticides. Israel has produced a biological pesticide (BTI) which destroys mosquitoes, but although it is used abroad it is not in widespread use here.

The pesticide used in the Yarkon, MLO, works by creating a thin layer of oil on the surface and suffocating the mosquito eggs. It has also been approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Around the source of the Yarkon, however, the locally developed biological method is used. An Environment Ministry spokesman said yesterday that this method was tried in the area where the disaster occurred, but did not work, apparently because of the quality of the water there.

BTI (Bacillus Thuringiensis Israelensis) works by poisoning mosquito larvae which eat it, but is not harmful to other organisms, according to Prof. Yoel Margalit, of Beo-Gurion University, who developed it.

Ministry officials say it is not effective in heavily polluted water where the food options for the larvae are greater.

Since no conclusive proof was found that the pesticide was responsible for the deterioration in the condition of several of the victims, the ministry and Yarkon River Authority are checking whether the cause is the sludge that surfaced during the accident. The sludge contains toxic materials from the years in which untreated sewage and industrial waste flowed freely into the river.

Ministry Director-General Nehama Ronen ordered the river authority to carry out the tests in cooperation with the health authorities. She said that since the river authority had been established, the quality of the Yarkon has improved and most of the flow of raw industrial wastewater into the river has stopped.

"It's a pity that it takes a disaster for people to realize that for years the country's rivers have been considered as industrial and domestic sewers," Ronen said.

Army Radio yesterday reported that children from the Tel Aviv University summer camp go boating on the Yarkon in the polluted area almost daily and some children have been thrown in the water when their boats capsized. A camp counsellor said she had had calls from concerned parents since the Maccabiah disaster, but none of the children have been affected by the polluted water. Swimming in the area is supposed to be strictly forbidden.

Israel apologizes to Jordan

Israel yesterday formally apologized to Jordan over an incident in which a diplomat at its consulate here was held up for five hours at an IDF roadblock near Maccabim. Jordan had complained that the diplomat was insulted by the soldiers. "We are speaking about an incident that can only be explained by the fact that soldiers at roadblocks sometimes ignore their orders on the treatment of diplomatic personnel," Foreign Ministry spokesman Aviv Shiron said.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, meanwhile, ordered OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Uzi Dayan to appoint an officer to investigate the diplomat's complaint, the IDF Spokesman said. *Itim*

French tourist drowns near Taba

Jacques Avraham, 78, a tourist from France, drowned yesterday off Taba Beach near Eilat's Princess Hotel. Security men at the hotel, where Avraham was staying with his family, spotted him floating near shore and tried unsuccessfully to resuscitate him. Police said he had apparently had a heart attack and drowned. *Itim*



'Enough road accidents in Jerusalem'

MDA paramedics wheel away one of the more than two dozen persons injured, two seriously, when two Egged buses collided in Jerusalem's French Hill yesterday. Police said one of the bus drivers apparently ran a red light. Hours after the bus collision, Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert launched a campaign under the slogan "Enough road accidents in Jerusalem," handing out flyers and flags to drivers and pedestrians in the city center. Olmert said the campaign is aimed at reducing accidents involving pedestrians. In other road accidents yesterday: Miriam Firstman, 60, of Tel Aviv, was killed when her car struck an electricity pylon; and a man was killed when his car was hit by a truck as he pulled out of a parking space in Binayamina. A 20-year-old boy was critically injured when he was run over by a truck in Tsrifin, and a 10-year-old boy was critically hurt when he was struck by a train while riding his bicycle across the tracks near the Carmel station in Haifa. Seven other persons were hurt in other accidents, two seriously. All told, there were 153 road casualties yesterday in 102 accidents. (Text: Itim; photo: Isaac Harazi)

IDF blows up Gaza smugglers tunnel

By ARRIEH O'SULLIVAN

IDF sappers yesterday blew up a tunnel discovered between the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian border town of Rafah suspected of being used to smuggle merchandise, drugs, and possibly weapons.

The army said the tunnel was detected by intensive searches, reportedly using the help of sophisticated detection equipment developed by Haifa's Technion. It was the fifth tunnel discovered since

mid-April and IDF officers have criticized the Palestinian Authority for not helping to put an end to the tunnel digging. Discovery of the tunnels has also reinforced accusations by senior security officials that Palestinians were smuggling in anti-tank, anti-aircraft, and other weapons into the Gaza Strip.

But Palestinian officials said they do not use the tunnel. "It is not true. Such cheap acts like smuggling can never be part of the authority's

behavior," said Brig.-Gen. Ahmad Mefrij, commander of Palestinian security forces in southern Gaza.

The 50-meter tunnel was hurred beneath the Israeli-controlled border fence and road which splits the town of Rafah. It was some 70 centimeters wide and supported with planks and corrugated tin. Israeli, Egyptian, and Palestinian liaison officers were on hand for the demolition and to make sure local residents were removed from the area before the implosion.

Greek Orthodox support monastery transfer in Hebron

By HAIM SHAPIRO

The Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, which is paramount among local Orthodox churches, has come out in support of the Palestinian Authority's eviction of clergy of the New York-based expatriate Russian Orthodox Church from the monastery in Hebron.

In a press statement issued this weekend, Metropolitan Timothy, secretary of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, said that the eviction of monks and nuns of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia and the installation of clergy faithful to the Moscow Patriarchate was in fact the return of the church property to its rightful owner.

"I share the joy of the Moscow Patriarchate over historic justice which has triumphed in the return of the Russian monastery in Hebron to its rightful owner, and I do hope that the monastery will prosper," Timothy noted.

Timothy said that when Russian Patriarch Alexei II visited the country in June, the clergy of the expatriate church refused to allow him to enter the monastery on the Mount of Olives, which he visited together with Greek Orthodox Patriarch Diodoros I. It was apparently a similar action, during which Alexei was accompanied by Palestinian Chairman Yasser Arafat, which convinced Arafat to turn the monastery over to the Moscow Patriarchate.

Since the incident on the Mount of Olives, Timothy said, the Jerusalem Patriarchate has severed all ties with the expatriate church and denied sacrament to its clergy. The action, he said, was a

PA Police detains MKs near Hebron

By MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

Two members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee were detained by the Palestinian Police at the Zchuchit junction near Kiryat Arba for 20 minutes yesterday as they were leaving Hebron.

MK Uzi Landau (Likud), who was driving with MK Rehavam Ze'evi (Moladet), said the police stopped his car and refused to let him continue his journey to Tel Aviv. He said a Palestinian policeman demanded to know what route they were taking and whether they were carrying weapons.

Twenty minutes later, after consulting with his superiors, the policeman let them proceed, but told them to travel via the Halhoul bypass road, Landau said. "We informed the policeman that his demands were in total violation of the [Hebron] agreement," said Landau.

According to Israel Radio, the MKs, members of the subcommittee on civil administration affairs, met with leaders of Hebron's Jewish community to hear their grievances regarding violations of the Hebron Agreement by the Palestinians as well as the current construction freeze.

According to community spokesman Moshe Zimra, MKs attending the meeting included Gideon Ezra (Likud), Landau, Ze'evi, and Yuri Stern (Yisrael Ba'aliya), who were later joined by MK Hanan Porat (NRP) as well as officers from the civil administration.

Zimra said they discussed the planned opening of the entire King David Street once road work is completed, charging this would create a serious security threat. "Lately we have seen intense rioting in Shalalah Street, but once the roadworks are completed they will be at our front doors," Zimra said.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL
deeply mourns the tragic death of
ELIZABETH SAWICKI 77
who was injured in the collapse of the bridge
at the 15th Maccabiah Games
and sends sincere condolences to the bereaved
family and the Australian Delegation to the
Maccabiah Games

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL
deeply mourns the tragic death of
ELIZABETH SAWICKI
Member of the Australian Delegation
to the 15th Maccabiah Games
and extends its condolences
to the bereaved family,
to the Australian Delegation,
and to the whole Maccabiah Family

THE ISRAEL BRIDGE FEDERATION
extends sincere condolences to
the Sawicki Family
on the tragic death of
ELIZABETH SAWICKI 77
member of the Australian bridge team at the 15th Maccabiah Games

A memorial gathering will take place upon the
tenth anniversary *yahrzeit* of
SHANA ARANOWSKY WEINER 71
שושנה בת מרדכי נחמן ז"ל
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הכרזת האמל

Labor: PM approved Ras al-Amud plan

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN and LIAT COLLINS

The Labor Party yesterday accused Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of pretending he did not know the Jerusalem Municipality had approved Irving Moskowitz's plans to build in Ras al-Amud, so that he could come out against the move.

"Netanyahu is playing a double game. He knew about the building permits and is denying it. He preferred to let the report be published so that he could pretend to be against it," Itzik said.

Itzik said Olmert's reactions indicate that the prime minister's bureau knew of the whole affair. "Besides, if the prime minister is really against [building in Ras al-Amud], why doesn't he call Olmert and ask him to raise the topic again in City Council, after guiding its members - among whom Olmert has a majority - to revoke its decision?"

our right to build in Jerusalem, the decision to build on Ras al-Amud "at this time" is a severe mistake, similar to the disastrous Western Wall Tunnel affair.

tioned as part of the negotiations, and things done after 1993. Although the Oslo agreement has no reference to stopping the construction, either in Jerusalem or the settlements, it was clear when we signed it that there would not be massive building in both, and every move would be made with care and consideration.

Jerusalem he authored with the Palestinian Authority's Mahmoud Abbas (Abu-Mazen), but confirmed that the Prime Minister's Office has the document.

Municipality on the issue. MK Amnon Rubinstein (Meretz) is demanding the prime minister expropriate the land in Ras al-Amud for public use if there is no other way of stopping the planned building.



...arrived back in Syria... I have no doubt that the... will be substantial. The... the bereaved and those... injured are in need of... assistance now and we... in our power to make... there's some compensation...

...rugglers turn... Earlier, in the year, when the... debate raged over construction at... Har Homa, that disputed hill was... variously described - depending on... whether one was speaking to Jews... or Palestinians - as situated between... Gilo and Ramat Rahel, or between... Beit Sahur and Umm-Tuba.

...A Police detains... (Ks near Hebron... The best-known municipal-sharing... proposal was former mayor... Teddy Kolek's idea for dividing... the city into boroughs, with the... Arabs to receive some type of... administrative responsibility over... the Arab sections. Ateret

...The Jerusalem Municipality... began talking about new Arab housing... in Ras al-Amud in the mid-1980s... to ease the housing crunch there. In... 1992, Interior Minister Eli Suissa... then head of the District Planning... Commission, linked approval of the... plan to build 560 units for Arabs to... a plan to build a Jewish neighborhood... there as well.

...The police took this as an... admission of error, said a police... official. (AP)

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'Moskowitz is good for the Jews'

By MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

"Irving Moskowitz is good for the Jews," declared Yechiel Leiter, spokesman for the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza yesterday.



Irving Moskowitz: Donated funds to settlements.

fuss is about. "The left has plenty of donors... who lobby on its behalf, so how can one declare that Jews who live overseas are not allowed to be involved in what happens here?"

BACKGROUND

The long and winding history of the Ras al-Amud plot

By HERB KEINON

Earlier in the year, when the debate raged over construction at Har Homa, that disputed hill was variously described - depending on whether one was speaking to Jews or Palestinians - as situated between Gilo and Ramat Rahel, or between Beit Sahur and Umm-Tuba.

Cohanim's purchase of property, and the movement of Jews into places like the Moslem Quarter of the Old City and Silwan, are in no small part meant to render such plans unworkable.

well. That plan has not yet received the final nod. But Moskowitz need not wait for that plan, and hopes to begin building according to the approved plan.



An aerial view shows the Jerusalem neighborhood of Ras al-Amud in the foreground, overlooking the Temple Mount.

Ministry: No new government building in areas this year

By MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

Despite intensive construction in settlements throughout Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, a Housing Ministry document sent to The Jerusalem Post yesterday claims no government sponsored construction has been authorized since the beginning of the year.

Police detain Etzion, two others on Temple Mount

Police yesterday detained three Jewish activists for trying to pray on Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

Gate and taken for questioning, police spokesman Shmuel Ben-Ruby said.

Magistrate's Court authorized Etzion to pray on the Mount "in a whisper." Moslem leaders said Friday they would prevent this, if necessary by force.

Judge Amnon Cohen said he had no intention of bypassing High Court rulings or undermining the government or the police.

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ARIEL - UNITED ISRAEL INSTITUTES
5 Rehov Hapleqa, Jerusalem

We welcome the participants of the Fifth International Conference of the Rabbinical Council of America in Jerusalem and in particular the members of our American Friends Board of Governors:

Rabbi Jacob Rubenstein, President of the RCA
Rabbi Rafael Grossman, Hon. President of the RCA
Rabbi Solomon Trau, Chairman of the Conference and former President of Ariel Friends
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in brief

New signs of Syria-Iraq thaw

BAGHDAD (AP) - As Syrian medical manufacturers opened an exhibit yesterday in Baghdad, the photos of Presidents Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Hafez Assad of Syria at the entrance signaled a warming of ties between the two old enemies. It was the first business show by Syrian companies in Iraq in 17 years - and the first time in as long as the presidential portraits were displayed together in Baghdad.

Babil, the newspaper owned by Saddam's son, Oday, has called for warmer relations with Syria. The two countries have exchanged trade delegations, and Syria sent humanitarian aid to help Iraq's 20 million people overcome shortages as a result of the UN Security Council sanctions.

US envoy meets with top Sudanese officials

KHARTOUM (AP) - An American diplomat left Sudan on Friday after meeting top officials in a visit the Sudanese government described as an attempt to improve relations.

The United States has repeatedly accused Sudan's Islamic government of providing shelter and training to Islamic radicals hostile to neighboring countries like Egypt.

Gare Smith, a deputy assistant secretary of state, arrived Tuesday in Khartoum, where he held talks with Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, Foreign Minister Ali Osman Taha and Hassan Turabi, the parliament speaker and real power in Sudan.

The American Embassy said Smith looked into "important human rights issues such as rule of the law, freedom of religion, allegations of slavery, the peace process and democracy." He was the highest-ranking US official to come to Sudan since Madeleine Albright visited as UN ambassador in 1993.

Rafsanjani to visit Saudi Arabia

DUBAI (Reuters) - Iranian President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani will visit Saudi Arabia later this year in a further sign of closer ties between the region's two heavyweights.

An Iranian Embassy official in Riyadh confirmed on Sunday that Rafsanjani, who steps down as president next month after serving two four-term terms permitted under the constitution, is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia later this year.

The Saudi-owned *Asharq al-Awsat* newspaper yesterday reported that Rafsanjani's visit would take place in November.

Senior Gulf sources have said that the growing role of Saudi King Fahd's designated heir Crown Prince Abdullah in foreign affairs had led to Riyadh's move to edge closer to Tehran. Both men met on the sidelines of an Islamic summit in Pakistan in March and this had led to an invitation for Rafsanjani to visit Saudi Arabia.

Reluctant US drops objection to \$1.6b. trans-Iran gas pipeline

By DAN MORGAN and DAVID B. OTTAWAY

WASHINGTON (Washington Post) - The Clinton administration has decided not to oppose a \$1.6 billion pipeline that would carry huge quantities of Central Asian natural gas across Iran, the first significant easing of the economic isolation of the Teheran regime, according to US officials and other sources.

The 2,000-mile pipeline project, now undertaken with tacit US acquiescence, would mark Iran's first participation in any major international energy project since the 1979 Islamic revolution there.

That upheaval and the seizure of American hostages led to US sanctions and a long, international campaign by Washington against Iran's fundamentalist government for allegedly supporting terrorism.

The pipeline would carry gas from Turkmenistan on the eastern side of the Caspian Sea across a 788-mile stretch of northern Iran to energy-needy Turkey and, eventually, to Europe. One official said the Clinton administration does not endorse the pipeline but has concluded that such a project "does not technically violate ILSA," the 1996 Iran-Libya Sanctions Act.

The law bars US and foreign investments of more than \$40 million in the development of Iran's energy sector, but does not address pipelines carrying another country's gas or oil across Iran, the official said.

Iran would reap a portion of transit fees for allowing the gas to flow under its territory, and sources indicate the pipeline eventually might also transport Iranian gas.

In part, the administration's decision to go along with the pipeline reflects the heightened priority now given to helping the independent former Soviet states of Central Asia assert their independence from Russia. The Caspian Sea region holds the largest oil and gas reserves outside the Persian Gulf, but, historically, Moscow has looked on these resources as a long-term reserve for its own needs.

Russia has been the traditional market for Turkmenistan's gas reserves, the world's third largest. For that reason, a trans-Iranian pipeline would advance a major goal of US policy to provide multiple outlets for Caspian energy reserves that do not run across Russian territory, US officials noted.

One oil industry representative likened the complex geopolitics involved in establishing pipeline routes for the landlocked

Caspian treasure to a "three-dimensional chess game." Administration officials made clear that they would prefer non-Iranian routes for Turkmenistan gas, such as a pipeline under the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan, and then west to Turkey.

However, one official said that under the 1996 sanctions law, "we don't have the tools to do anything about [a trans-Iranian line]."

Some former and current US foreign policy officials also argue that acquiescence in the pipeline serves as a gesture of reconciliation toward Iran, following the recent election of a relatively moderate president.

State Department officials testifying in Congress Wednesday took a firm stance against Western investment in Iran's domestic oil and gas industry, citing their success in blocking foreign investment in 11 Iranian projects. Non-US firms that violate the restriction can be blocked from doing business in the United States, a provision that has caused friction between the US and its European allies.

Iran has agreed to finance and build the portion of the pipeline passing through its territory. No US firm is now involved, although a company chaired by former sec-

retary of state Alexander Haig drew up plans for a similar project for the Turkmen government before dropping out two years ago under White House pressure.

Several European energy firms stand to benefit directly from construction of the pipeline. Three European companies - Italy's Snamprogetti, Gas de France and Shell Oil Co. - hope to form a consortium to build the trans-Iranian pipeline, except for the portion actually in Iran, Turkey's energy minister said earlier this summer.

Industry analysts expect other companies such as Mobil Corp., which has a production-sharing contract in Turkmenistan, to profit from any opening up of the landlocked country.

However, any perceived concessions toward Iran risk stirring passions in Congress at a time when US investigators are looking into a possible link between Iran and the bombing of a US military compound in eastern Saudi Arabia that caused the death of 19 American servicemen last year.

Congress and the Clinton administration subsequently imposed tough new sanctions on Iran, the latest escalation in the long-running feud between the two nations.



Turkish militants take to street

Some 2,000 radical Moslems demonstrate in downtown Istanbul yesterday to protest a new education law proposed by Turkey's secular government. The legislation would scale down religious education, as demanded by the country's powerful military. (AP)

Burns takes final bow at State Department

WASHINGTON (Washington Post) - On Nicholas Burns's last day as State Department spokesman, President Bill Clinton sent an autographed Boston Red Sox cap inscribed "To Nick, you're still Number One."

Veteran Associated Press reporter Barry Schweid presented a Red Sox alarm clock "so you could set it and know when the briefing actually begins," a jibe at Burns's relaxed attitude about the starting time of his daily news briefing.

And Lambros Papanitoniou, a Greek journalist who became a verbal sparring partner by asking detailed questions about Greek-Turkish relations that Burns, 41, was determined not to answer,

presented a bottle of ouzo, in testament to Burns's next assignment: Ambassador to Greece.

After 2 eventful years, Burns bowed out Tuesday as State Department spokesman, the Clinton administration's messenger to the world on foreign policy issues. His regular televised briefings made him well-known around the globe.

During his tenure, first under secretary of state Warren Christopher and then this year under Madeleine Albright, the department moved beyond traditional channels of information onto the air waves and the Internet, making senior officials available for interaction with the public on radio and television.

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FBI's 'most wanted' list still loaded

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The suicide of an accused multiple killer wanted for murdering fashion designer Gianni Versace took one fugitive off the FBI's 10 most-wanted list, but still leaves a number of career criminals and alleged terrorists.

After suspected Versace murderer Andrew Cunanan killed himself on a houseboat in Miami Beach last Wednesday, the FBI put the words "Found Dead" across his photograph on its Web site on the Internet that displays its most-wanted fugitives.

FBI officials said Cunanan's death underscored the success of the program, which was created in 1950 as a publicity device by legendary FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to get the public's help in tracking down dangerous criminals.

Cunanan, the focus of one of the biggest manhunts in US history, became the 422nd person captured or located out of 449 fugitives who have been placed on the list, they said.

"We've had a lot of cases solved over the years," FBI Deputy Director William Esposito said. "And almost half of all the fugitives who were caught... were caught because citizens called in tips."

There now are eight fugitives on the list due to Cunanan's suicide and last month's capture in Pakistan of Mir Aimal Kansi, who was brought back to the US to stand trial for killing two CIA workers in a 1993 shooting spree outside the agency's headquarters.

Those on the list range from little-known career criminals, such as cop killers and murderers, to fugitives with alleged links to extremist groups.

Still wanted are two Libyans who have been charged in the United States and Britain with the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland that killed 270 people.

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Ras al-Amud

Perhaps more than any city on earth, Jerusalem rests upon intersecting layers of religious, political, and historical significance. It is common for political leaders to lose sight of the fact that Jerusalem is not just an abstract stadium for playing out larger conflicts, but also a city in which actual people must live together. The mayor of Jerusalem is not just any politician, however, but the single leader most responsible for maintaining the city's delicate social fabric. It would be particularly disturbing if Mayor Ehud Olmert lacked the judgment or backbone to stand up to outside forces threatening the city; or worse, were using Jerusalem to further his own agenda.

Last week, a municipal committee approved a plan to build 70 housing units on land owned by American Jewish businessman Irving Moskowitz in Ras al-Amud, an Arab neighborhood in Jerusalem. A more expensive plan, including about 1,000 units for Arabs and 130 for Jews in the same neighborhood, had received preliminary approval several years ago from then-mayor Teddy Kolek and then-interim minister Ehud Barak.

The spot in question is located at the southern foot of the large, ancient Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives and is otherwise surrounded entirely by Arab neighborhoods. If the project were to be implemented, it would be the first time a new Jewish neighborhood was built in Jerusalem, not on a barren hilltop, but cheek to jowl with Arab neighborhoods.

One might ask, as does Moskowitz, how could the government of Israel, particularly this government, block Jews from building on their privately owned land in Jerusalem? This question was evidently an unanswerable one for Kolek, Barak, and now Olmert, none of whom had the gumption to say no to the project.

The answer should have been that Jews have every right to live anywhere they want, particularly when they own the land, and particularly in Jerusalem. But not every right should be exercised without regard to the fact that Jews and Arabs must live together in Jerusalem. At this time in history, ironically, the only way we can realistically live together is to live at least a small distance apart.

Though some might argue that the long-term objective of integrating people must begin somewhere, it would also be disingenuous to paint Moskowitz's Ras al-Amud project as an

exercise in peaceful coexistence. The purpose of the project is to assert a Jewish presence in a portion of the city that, except for the cemetery, is exclusively Arab — and not to launch an experiment to improve Arab-Israeli relations.

This is not to say that nothing can be done to bring Arabs and Israelis together in an urban setting. In other parts of the city, oases of teatime Jewish-Arab interaction have been created in areas that are accessible to both groups. The oew zoo, and the beautiful Haas and Sherover promenades overlooking the Old City, have all been successful at attracting Jewish and Arab families. On another level, some Israeli settlements have worked hard and have succeeded at building ties with neighboring Arab villages.

The dream of an atmosphere of peace, in which Jews and Arabs learn to live together in the same land and society, is a goal that can and should be worked towards, but it is not furthered by either Arabs or Jews forcing themselves on one another in the same neighborhood.

It was, therefore, wise of Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, who evidently was blindsided by the municipal decision, to pledge that he would at least temporarily block the plan approved by the municipal committee. Netanyahu made the politicization of the Jerusalem issue a cornerstone of his election campaign, so it is particularly refreshing to see him forthrightly resist the temptation to demagogue in this case.

Ironically, that very politicization seems to be coming back to bite Netanyahu from the right, where Olmert is doing to Netanyahu what the latter did to the Labor Party — trying to make him look "soft" on Jerusalem. The question is, what is Olmert running for?

It was disturbing enough when Netanyahu took a consensus issue within Israel and transformed it into a partisan one. But Olmert is not just a Likud politician with ambitions of his own, but mayor of Jerusalem. If anyone has the responsibility to resist demagoguery at the expense of the preserving whatever harmony exists in the city, it is the mayor. Ehud Olmert is not the first politician to choose politics over responsibility on the Ras al-Amud issue, but as time goes on the price has gone up. It is unfortunate that the city of Jerusalem, with all its delicate balances, seems to have a mayor with more than the city's best interests on his mind.

The big question

SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

There is cause for concern — not just because Binyamin Netanyahu is making it increasingly difficult for the public to trust him, but because privatization is much too serious an issue to be dealt with while those it affects are kept in the dark.

In last week's Bezeq strike, the workers' specific complaint was that the communications minister had promised, in writing, to hold talks with them and ensure protec-

tion of their rights and interests before the government took any concrete steps toward privatization.

Privatization: Are we taking all the necessary precautions?

tion of their rights and interests before the government took any concrete steps toward privatization.

But then it emerged that (following a teeder) an agreement had been signed with Merrill Lynch under which 12.5 percent of Bezeq stock was sold to the American brokerage house for resale to investors here and abroad — without the Bezeq workers knowing anything about it.

Neither did Livnat. The minister was apparently deliberately kept in the dark by the prime minister, who is also chairman of the ministerial committee for privatization.

Netanyahu might say that he personally hadn't promised the workers anything. But could he really wash his hands so easily of promises made by one of his ministers?

The cynical answer is yes; since Netanyahu is well accustomed to breaking his own promises to his

ministers (the last to have accused him of doing this is Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, who stayed away from last week's cabinet meeting on budgetary cuts in protest), why should he be expected to keep promises made by ministers to third parties?

Surely, however, there must be a more serious answer. Perhaps Netanyahu didn't know about Livnat's promise, or perhaps he believed that the deal with Merrill Lynch was too important to the economy to risk the Bezeq workers interfering and causing unnecessary holdups.

Then again, the episode might have had nothing to do with the Bezeq sale or its workers as such, but been part of a plot to get Livnat to resign from the government — a less dramatic repetition of the Meridor affair.

It would appear that no harm can accrue to the Bezeq workers as a result of this particular deal since, according to press reports, the shares sold carry neither voting rights, nor the right to appoint directors, nor the ability to exert any other form of control over the company.

However, recent developments in Koor Industries point up some of the possible dangers should the stock of key Israeli companies fall into the wrong hands — and by this I mean individuals (or bodies) who do not really care about the welfare of the company concerned, or about our economy.

Such purchasers can be of four kinds. They might be very wealthy men totally lacking in moral scruple, people like the late Robert Maxwell. They might be investors whose main concern is a quick capital gain — like the American Shamrock investment

Dry Bones



company which, until last week, held a controlling block of Koor shares.

They might be a foreign company — or even a domestic one — whose sole interest is to destroy a competitor. (In the computer field, for example, it is very common for companies to purchase competitors and immediately close them down, firing all their employees, as recently happened with the Jerusalem-based NetMedia.)

Finally, they could be foreign countries operating through intermediaries, intent on destroying our economy.

Immediately after the Yom

Kippur War, there were fears in Israel that the Arab oil producers might use their petrodollars to buy up large chunks of our economy, achieving in this way what the Arab League had failed to attain over 25 years via the boycott.

The arguments in favor of privatization are overwhelming, and both the major parties are committed to it.

There is one big question, however: Are the government and other authorities involved really ensuring that every precaution is being taken to prevent the process boomcranglo?

The writer is a political scientist.

Legal system on the defensive

YOSEF LAPID

The most ludicrous rationale yet for releasing Marcus Klingberg was given voice by Klingberg's lawyer, Avigdor Feldman, who said that if Israel is demanding that the US release Jonathan Pollard, who spied for Israel, then, by the same token, it should release Marcus Klingberg, who spied against Israel.

That's like saying that if the IAF bombs Hizbullah strongholds, it should bomb IDF bases too.

There are thousands of criminals in our prisons, people found guilty of theft, fraud, drug dealing and murder. We never hear a word about them. No one ever demands their release.

But there are other criminals we hear about noisily: Marcus Klingberg, Mordechai Vanunu, and the murderers of Danny Katz.

What they all have in common is that the left-wing lobby is agitating for their release. I mean people like Feldman and a group of journalists including Tom Segev and Gideon Levi, whose humanitarian glands obey unfathomable codes.

With an appeal here, an article there, a statement here, an opinion there, this lobby — occasionally supported by an alliance of anti-semites from abroad and romantics from here — has succeeded in putting our legal establishment on the defensive.

Imperceptibly, Klingberg, Vanunu and the murderers of Danny Katz have become media heroes, innocent victims of the GSS, the helpless prey of the legal

system's insensitivity and of the evil of the security establishment.

The question no one dares ask is: Why does the country have to justify the fact that individuals found guilty of serious crimes are served prison sentences?

Does anyone ask why Yankel, who stabbed Shmulik, is still in prison? Where is the Movement to Release Yankel? Is it just because he isn't left-wing? Because he did-

judges' decision.

The task was allotted to the assistant attorney-general, Yehudit Karp, famous for her progressive opinions. And, indeed, she duly found that if one looked hard enough, some defect could be discovered in the legal procedures.

Even though the state attorney and the current attorney-general rejected her findings, Supreme Court President Aharon Barak will

What do Marcus Klingberg, Mordechai Vanunu and the murderers of Danny Katz all have in common?

not betray his country?

Our pressured, abused legal system has been busy trying itself in knots trying to prove its innocence. It has been maneuvering here and there, justifying itself as if it were the judges on trial, instead of the accused.

The murderers of Danny Katz were found guilty (unanimously) by three district court judges, and that verdict was confirmed (unanimously) by three Supreme Court judges, whose decision was fully supported by the Supreme Court president Meir Shagan, following a demand that he order a retrial.

But the justice minister David Liba'i, under pressure from his bleeding-heart journalist friends, called for an appraisal of the seven

have to decide whether to hold a retrial. Why? Because left-wing journalists have forced the legal establishment's back to the wall.

They claim that if those accused of Danny Katz's murder weren't Arabs, they wouldn't have been found guilty. But the truth is the exact opposite: If they weren't Arabs, no one would be trying to have them released.

Of course, Mordechai Vanunu and Marcus Klingberg aren't Arabs. But they have other virtues. They are Jews who have betrayed the State of Israel.

Vanunu sold Israel's nuclear secrets, spreading them worldwide. Klingberg came to Israel as a spy, penetrated one of the most

sensitive areas in our security system and reported his findings to his Soviet employers.

These people undermined the existence of the state, endangering our lives and the lives of our children in the most basic sense. They supplied our enemies with a reason for destroying Israel with nuclear or biological weapons.

This is enough to arouse deep feelings of sympathy in enlightened circles. Not a day goes past without a barrage of protest regarding the conditions of Vanunu's imprisonment, or the fact that poor old Klingberg is still in prison.

We are all expected to feel guilty that these two distinguished individuals, whose only sin was to try to destroy the country and all its citizens, are still rotting in jail.

Okay, there's no alternative. We can't go on like this. We give up.

Let's free Klingberg, just so we don't have to hear about him any more. Let's transfer Vanunu to a suite in the Hilton, so we don't hear any more about him.

Let's free Danny Katz's murderers, on condition that we don't see any more of Avigdor Feldman.

Let the cruel judges who sentenced these poor people be put on trial. Let them be put to prison pay with their jobs.

We give up. We confess. We'll go to prison instead — if they'll just leave us alone.

The author is editorial writer for Ma'ariv.

Glad it's Geffen

AMY KLEIN

Say Aviv Geffen, and most people still think of the "bad example," the made-up rock star who advocated not only staying out of the army but leaving the country. Geffen followed his own advice and moved to London, from where he flew to take part in the recent Arad Festival.

During his outspoken career he's had parents, educators and the army very worried, and there was an (unsuccessful) attempt to keep his Arad performance off Army Radio.

For many, Geffen still stands for everything wrong with today's youth: lack of values, lack of respect for their own tradition, the uninhibited embrace of everything Western.

Geffen's last album just went gold. Perhaps before we glibly denigrate him, we should ask: What makes this performer so popular?

He's talented. He plays a myriad instruments, and is a terrific songwriter. He has star quality.

Sullen or cheery, in his face paint and leather costumes he seems — unlike many Israeli performers — removed, untouchable, a real star.

Yet Geffen, not that far from his own teenagehood, is also among the few local celebrities who deliberately set out to be a role model for teens. Many of them identify with Geffen's music, which rants

about being dumped, being lonely, being angry.

It's teen angst, and that his message resonates so powerfully with many youngsters is exactly what his detractors find so threatening.

Service-slammings was a dangerous move in a country that owes its

existence to the army and to the many who died fighting. But is Geffen any different from the first anti-Vietnam demonstrators? They were also unwellcome, not only because the American army was sacrosanct, but because their protests were seen as a desecration of the soldiers who died.

The teen years are about discovering your place in the world, about deciding who you want to be. They are about becoming an individual. For this, you need freedom of thought and speech.

For teens forging their difficult way through to self-discovery, a message like, "Hey, going to the army is not such a great thing," may actually have educational value.

Most young people don't pick up

Jerusalem's art school told me at Arad, "I don't think people will shirk the army because of Aviv Geffen. They aren't stupid. Everyone ends up doing their own thing."

Orital is able to extract the positive from Geffen's songs — and surprisingly, there's a lot of it.

Ortal, 14, a student of dance at

"The solution to everything," he screamed at the concert, "is love." One of his songs is dedicated to his mother: "Mother, I'll always be yours." Another, "That man" (the song Geffen wrote for Arik Einstein after Yitzhak Rabin's death) was dedicated to the three youngsters killed at the Arad festival two years ago.

This isn't to say go out and become a Geffen groupie, just to add some perspective.

Unlike American hard rock stars, Geffen is not biting the heads off live rats, having sex on stage, or drinking himself to death. He is a singer who essentially advocates peace and ends concerts by urging his audience: "Don't do drugs!"

If that's his message, perhaps we should be glad Geffen has captured our young rebels' hearts.

The writer works for The Jerusalem Post.

POSTSCRIPT

THIS SHOULD be a summer to remember for Canadians: some women in Ontario are taking to the beaches, streets and stores to test their new freedom to bare their breasts in public.

The arrival of warm weather in Canada has been marked this year by topless sunbathers on public beaches, topless rollerbladers in

city parks and the opening of Canada's first topless retail outlet.

"It's a new free-thinking thing, toplessness. We think this is a cool idea. We think it's good," said the owner of Tom & Tina's Topless Surf and Sport shop.

It'll be really cool if they're still doing it in the dead of winter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HAREDI WOMEN

Sir, — Mr. Goell's self-righteous, pompous and downright nasty diatribe of July 15 against what is, in his assessment, the "haredi attitude to women" would be laughable, if it were not so potentially dangerous to unsuspecting women who might actually buy into any part of his tirade. As a haredi woman who has lived both in the US and here in Israel, I wonder what underlies his "suspect" that "many haredi women ... feel resentful over being treated like second-class human beings."

We are all aware that, for the most part, the position of women in world society has been historically one of inferiority at best and exploitation and abuse in all forms, at worst. The advent of the feminist movement over 30 years ago has changed some attitudes towards some women in some countries. But one would have to be a fool not to acknowledge that exploitation and abuse continues unabated, and possibly even exacerbated, feminism notwithstanding. Without resorting to extremes, a simple analysis of Madison Avenue marketing technique, aped and imitated throughout the Western world, quickly reveals the true attitude toward and (lack of) respect for women which is endemic throughout these populations — the objectification of women as unidimensional playthings placed here to be a source of readily

available pleasure, vicarious or otherwise, for any passing member of the other half of the species.

The Torah, on the other hand, has a diametrically opposite view. In its statement of "male and female He created them," the Torah puts forward the tenet that each group is but half the entity known as human, which, through fidelity to their assigned missions, unite equally to complete the purpose of creation. By erecting barriers to casual interaction between the sexes, and by the safeguarding, through modesty in dress and behavior, of a woman's beauty for the one person who has made a commitment to sharing this mission, the Jewish woman in actuality is never demoted to the level of object, but remains a complete and respected individual.

It has been my experience, in speaking with secular women of varied backgrounds, that the above-described scenario appears too good to be true. Intellectually honest women are brought to tears at the thought of a society in which their every move is out subject to the lens of male appraisal and where they may, some for the first time, truly be free to be themselves. This is the reality of existence for the haredi woman.

MRS. SUSANNE KEST

Jerusalem (Los Angeles).

INTOLERANCE

Sir, — I find it strange to read a column supposedly about intolerance and bigotry which is itself rancid with the same (Yosef Goell's column of July 15, "Ghetto oo wheels.")

It is a sad note in our nation's annals that Jew can be so horribly hostile and hateful to fellow Jew. All the hate-mongering and incitement among riffraff from every sector should not even be given a voice.

As for Mr. Goell's complaint about haredim in buses, I find it hard to understand how complying with basic Halacha, which precludes physical contact between non-related people of different sex, for reasons of morality and modesty (something sorely lacking in most of today's Christian-based Western society), at a person's own discomfort, is to be considered sexist. Let me assure Mr. Goell that haredi women will avoid sitting next to men just as carefully. Does that make them bigoted too? Does Mr. Goell have a problem with community services being adapted for the use of the community involved? Why shouldn't a sizable minority get any consideration for their sensibilities? Isn't that what a democracy is really about? No one is making Mr. Goell get on a special bus. He can take his car, if he wants.

SHLOMO GOREN

Petah Tikva.

FROM OUR ARCHIVES

60 years ago: On July 28, 1937, The Palestine Post reported that new legislation which would include severe restrictions on immigration and land sales to Palestinian Jewry had been announced by Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons. The Government intended to put these reforms into effect in accordance with the Lord Peel's Royal Commission on Palestine recommendations. He added that the Palestine High Commissioner would be consulted and would receive the necessary powers to control land transactions and immi-

gration.
50 years ago: On July 28, 1947, The Palestine Post reported that two more Hagana ships, Return to Zion with 400 "illegal" immigrants on board, and the Fourteen, bringing over 700, arrived in Haifa, escorted by British warships. It was officially reported that the Palestine Government, while reserving the right of refoulement (forcible return) in future cases of "illegal" immigration intended in this case (following the Exodus 1947 world outcry) to transfer these immigrants to Cyprus.

Alexander Zvielli

Belabored

What Modern Slavery Is, and Isn't



Laborers or slaves? In this ancient wall painting from an Egyptian tomb (circa 1450 B.C.), it's hard to tell. You could say the same for many exploitive situations today.

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

SLAVERY has been in the news a lot lately. Last week, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said a Mexico-based ring had been holding deaf Mexican illegal immigrants in "virtual slavery" in New York. A few days later, the Mayor himself was accused of condoning slavery by requiring at least some of the city's million-plus welfare recipients to work at community jobs. "Rudy, we will not be your slave drivers," said posters held by representatives of religious organizations and voluntary agencies who refused to participate in the city's workfare plan. Slavery is a label applied to low-wage workers in the garment and sportswear industries abroad and sweatshops in American cities. It is invoked to condemn the sex industry and prison labor.

But what is slavery nowadays anyhow? It is a question the United Nations has been wrestling with for decades by assigning experts to look at what are called "contemporary forms" of enslavement. There have been conventions signed and conferences held, and still the word is open to considerable interpretation. When

scores of Thai workers were found confined to a compound behind razor wire in a garment sweatshop in California two years ago, an American Civil Liberties Union official said the news should hardly have come as a surprise, since slave labor in the state "is one of those dirty little secrets everyone knows about."

Hype Factor

Really? Slavery is older than recorded human history and probably occurred in some form or another almost everywhere in the world at some time. It was common in ancient Babylon, Persia, Egypt and the Roman Empire. It was found in Asia and Africa. It did not disappear in Western Europe until late in the Middle Ages, and was still present in the Western Hemisphere when the early Spanish explorers arrived. Press-gangs rowing ancient Mediterranean war boats, captive victims in pre-Columbian sacrificial rites, Africans brought to the Americas in chains — all are recognizable, indisputable examples of enslavement.

But as slavery seems to take new forms — or as the

Enslavement is evolving — consider the case of the deaf Mexicans — but not every exploited worker is a slave.

word is applied to more conditions — there is a danger that its meaning will be diluted or even diminished, said Mike Dottridge, the director of the world's oldest monitor of forced labor, Anti-Slavery International (formerly the Anti-Slavery Society) in London.

"The word slavery is abused," he said, "and it is abused so much that people begin to feel that real slavery doesn't exist. Unfortunately, it does."

Slavery is identified by an element of ownership or control over another's life, coercion and the restriction of movement — by the fact that "someone is not free to

leave, to change an employer," Mr. Dottridge said. Short of that, he added, there may be terrible situations, but they are not slavery. Low-paid factory work is not necessarily slavery, he said, though it may exploit the poor and socially disadvantaged. The United States, vaunted land of immigrants, was largely made from generations of such toil.

Child labor does not always fit the category either, Mr. Dottridge said, though there may be hundreds of millions of children at work, most of them in Asia. "Some people will go so far as to say that all cases of child labor amount to slavery," he said. "For us, looking as we do at real cases of slavery, we think that's rather a mockery of the word."

Ill-Defined

Jemera Rone, legal counsel for Human Rights Watch in New York, said, "Contemporary slavery has never been really defined with any specificity." But she added that in her opinion "workfare," meant to get

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Ignoring the Swiss List Israel is unmoved by bank accounts.

By Serge Schmemmann

2

When Words Fail Science Don't try to talk to a photon.

By George Johnson

3

Long Live the Revolution The House putsch failed. That does not mean it's over.

By Adam Clymer

4

By RICHARD W. STEVENSON

AS the Democratic-controlled Congress voted in 1993 to raise taxes in hopes of cutting the Federal budget deficit, Republicans invoked the tenets of supply-side economics. They argued that higher tax rates are the cause of all problems and lower tax rates are the answer. And they warned, in apocalyptic terms, that President Clinton and his party were about to subject the nation to all manner of horrors.

"This is really the Dr. Kevorkian plan for our economy," Representative Christopher Cox, a California Republican, said. "It will kill jobs, kill businesses and, yes, kill even the higher tax revenues that these suicidal tax increasers hope to gain."

Four years later, the economy is robust and unemployment and inflation are as low as they have been in a generation. The stock market is in the stratosphere and tax revenues are so strong that the budget deficit is disappearing at a startling rate. Unabashed, and even now on the verge of a substantial victory, the supply-side philosophy marches on. Its adherents are now offering the somewhat tortured argument that the economy would be even stronger if not for the 1993 tax increase. And the "pro-growth" Republicans, as they prefer to be called nowadays, continue to have an influential voice in Washington, even if it is far more muted than when they persuaded Ronald Reagan to push through the last big Federal income tax cut 16 years ago.

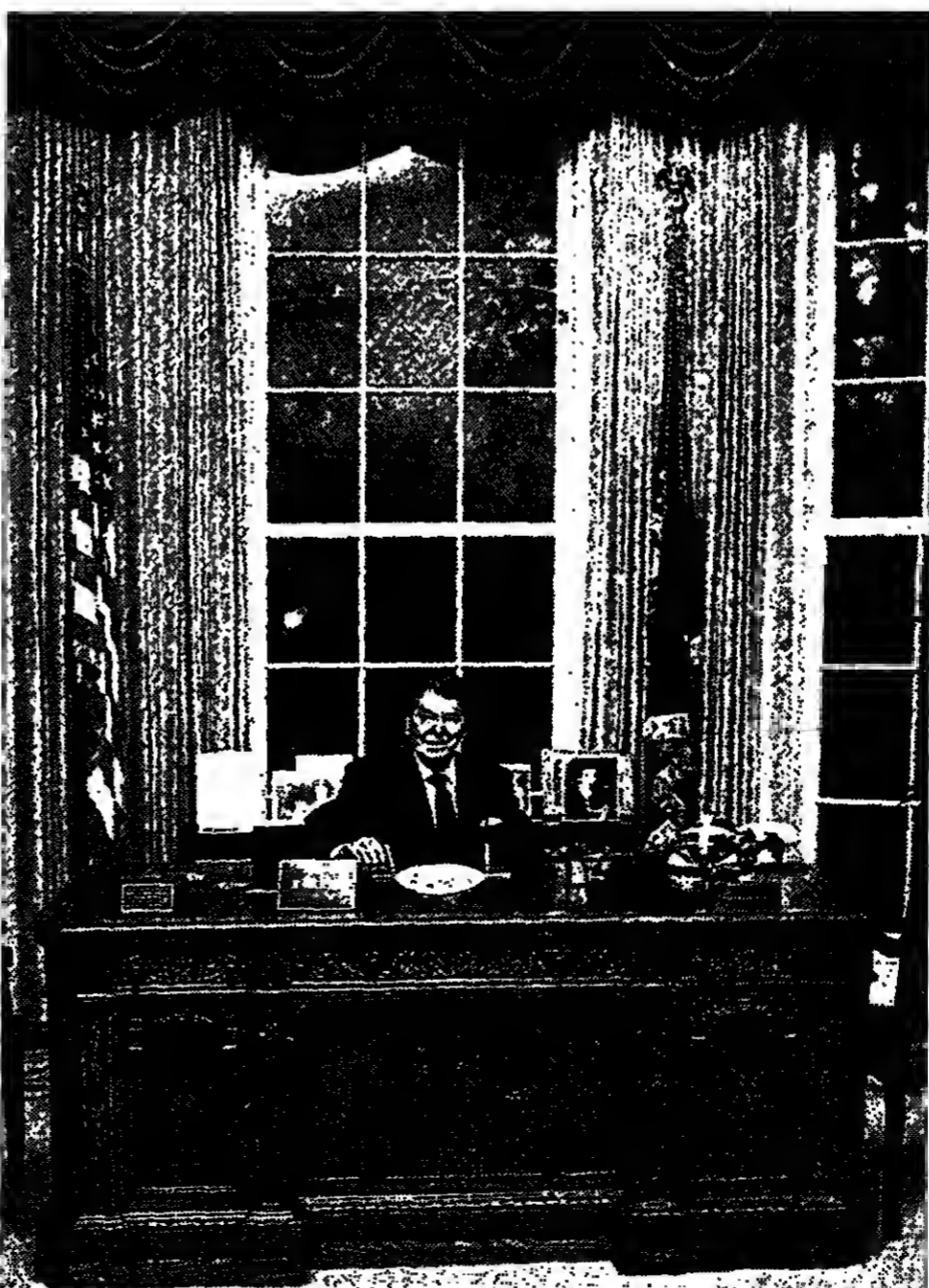
Capital Gains

Capitalizing on their return to power in 1994, Republicans are pushing an agenda that, while not wholly in sync with the supply-side approach, reflects some of its priorities. The tax package that the Administration and the Republican leadership are hashing out is almost certain to include a cut in the top rate on capital gains. Supply siders say that will unleash a wave of investments in new companies and technologies — never mind the Democrats' argument that it is a giveaway to the wealthy at a time when the stock market is awash in money.

"Yes, there's money flowing into capital markets, but we want to see more of that

Going Wrong, Going Strong

The Supply Side's Irrepressible Charm



The first supply-side President, in the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library this month, Aides took Mr. Reagan to the library, in Simi Valley, Calif., to pose for pictures.

money flowing out of old investments and into new technologies that will drive growth in the 21st century," said Senator Connie Mack, a Florida Republican.

No one denies that there is some economic and political sense in the basic premise of supply-side philosophy — the idea that reducing marginal tax rates creates incentives for work, savings and investment and thereby improves the nation's growth potential. The top marginal Federal income tax rates, for example, have declined to 39.6 percent from 95 percent at the end of World War II, and it's been a time of huge growth.

What has undermined supply siders' credi-

In the tax package, a strand of the theory that refuses to die.

bility is the absolutist approach of the most strident among them, what Robert D. Reischauer of the Brookings Institution called "the one-answer response to every economic question."

In that formulation, tax cuts can solve almost any economic or social ill. In a speech in Zimbabwe last week, Jack Kemp, last year's Republican Vice Presidential nominee and the person who comes closest to serving as leader of the supply-side movement, suggested that the solution to Africa's poverty was to foster entrepreneurship and to reduce tax rates. Mr. Kemp may have had a point when it comes to attracting foreign investment, but his idea ignored the question of how few of Africa's poor — or its wealthy, for that matter — pay taxes at all.

Similarly, in predicting that gloom and doom would follow the 1993 tax increase, supply-side politicians — though not all supply-side economists — failed to gauge the importance of the economy's underlying strength, the role of the Federal Reserve in curbing inflation and the improvement in investor psychology that came with declining deficits.

"Their political predictions have proven not just exaggerated but completely wrong,"

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The World

Why Israel Shrugs At the Swiss List

By SERGE SCHMEMMANN

ON the day when the first list of dormant Swiss bank accounts was published last week, the evening news program in Israel carried nothing about it. And the main headlines in Israeli papers dealt out with the list but with a one-day strike and the collapse of a stadium bridge. In fact, the entire storm over assets of Holocaust victims held in Switzerland never really made many waves in the country where, it would seem, the reaction should be most intense.

"Frankly speaking, not only Israel as a whole, but me personally, I find myself much less involved in this than many American friends," said Natan Sharansky, the Minister of Industry and Trade, echoing a common sentiment among Israelis.

Israelis think bank accounts are no cause for moral fervor.

One reason, of course, is that on any given day, Israel has more than enough news of its own, what with the Palestinians and the endless internal squabbles. But in conversations with many Israelis who have themselves been struck by their reserve, the explanation reaches far deeper — to a different understanding of Jewish history and of the Holocaust than that of Jews abroad, and to a certain unease, even annoyance, with the way the issue has been seized on by Jews elsewhere.

"For Americans, the Holocaust seems like a religion in itself, while for Israel it's part of the national myth, of the national psyche, of what we all came here to flee," said Amotz Asa-El, an associate editor of The Jerusalem Post whose grandparents all perished in Nazi camps. "These attitudes

stand on two very different planes."

"For Jews in the United States, the Holocaust has become a very active issue, a very critical issue, maybe because of their problems in their relations to Israel," said Nahum Barnea, the leading columnist for the popular daily newspaper Yediot Ahronot. "They live among Gentiles, and they have to define their Judaism all the time. Here in Israel, the Holocaust is also a very central part of the Israeli agenda, but in different terms."

A Sacred Mission

For American Jews — and for the World Jewish Congress, which led the effort to recover Jewish assets in Switzerland — the campaign was almost a sacred mission, an affirmation of their Judaism. These were passions and needs that Israeli Jews had long moved beyond in the tempestuous, contentious and often violent process of building a Jewish nation-state.

"I think for American Jews this is a vehicle for identity, for tribal survival," said Mr. Asa-El. "Here we don't need these vehicles. Our identity is obvious. There is no challenge of assimilation, which American Jews are so obsessed with. Nobody fears there can be another Holocaust. We don't have these problems, so we don't seek solutions."

To some Israelis, the entire confrontation with Switzerland carried a bad taste, even if all of them agreed that the Swiss banks had acted outrageously.

"I have nothing in defense of the Swiss banks, but I have a problem that one of the last collective memories of the Holocaust should be this," said Arieh Shavit, a journalist who has often probed the Israeli conscience in his articles. "The Holocaust was a horrific event not because of looting, which happens in all wars. The Holocaust was something different, something that should not be reduced to money. Of course, people who lost their property should get it back. But singling out the Swiss is too simple a solution. Watching Senator D'Amato and Edgar Bronfman waging a moral crusade against the Swiss makes me smile, and it's out a happy smile."



When the list of dormant Swiss bank accounts was posted in Israel's newspapers, the response was distinctly subdued.

Mr. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, were key figures in the battle to wrest the wartime assets from Swiss banks.

Tom Segev, a historian and journalist who has written several books about the Holocaust, shared Mr. Shavit's misgivings. "I think the major reason for the Israeli attitude is that Israelis have a much deeper attitude toward the Holocaust than anything some bank accounts can express," Mr. Segev said. "Getting excited about private people's bank accounts trivializes the Holocaust. Israelis get an unpleasant feeling from the bombastic language that people of the World Jewish Congress are using. There's a feeling that says, 'Don't use me, don't use the Holocaust for your own P.R.'"

Israelis noted that the moral issue of reparations played out in Israel 45 years ago, when the sums and passions involved were far, far greater. That was in the 1950's, when the debate over whether to accept reparations from West Germany turned into a

brutal dispute between those Israelis, led by David Ben-Gurion, who wanted to accept the money and turn a new page, and others, led by Menachem Begin, who fiercely opposed accepting what he called "blood money." Israel accepted the reparations, which have amounted to billions of dollars, and has since built strong relations with Germany.

National Business

Back then, however, Mr. Segev noted, the debate was over reparations to the Jewish nation — not to private people who had bank accounts. And back then Israeli attitudes toward Europeans, whether the Germans or the Swiss, were shaped less by their memories as European Jews than by their experience in building their own independent state.

"In Israel, we've had our own war every five years," Mr. Sharansky said. "Every Israeli is a veteran. World War II was between Stalin and Hitler, who both hated us, so why should we consider that as our own war? I feel that in Israel we feel much less than Jews in America that what happened in

Europe is intrinsically part of our history."

In fact, it is Israel's own history, noted Mr. Shavit and Mr. Barnea, that has rendered Israelis somewhat more hesitant to pass judgment on other states.

When the campaign for the Swiss accounts began, Mr. Barnea said, he went to Orient House, the Palestinian headquarters in East Jerusalem, and looked over the records kept there of properties that had been seized by Israel after the creation of the state in 1948.

"We're going to face this same kind of debate with the Palestinians in the future," he said. "We're used to thinking about ourselves as victims, but we've done some things which will come back to us."

"We cannot be preachers, neither can the Americans," said Mr. Shavit. "If we go into historical guilt on a collective scale, both Israelis and Americans have a lot to think about. I have a problem with people being so sensitive with these things 50 years ago, while both the United States and Israel are allied, for example, with Turkey, which is doing all kinds of things to the Kurds. There is a great deal of hypocrisy here."

The Post-Colonial Generation

Caribbean Politics, American-Style

By LARRY ROHTER

FOR more than 30 years, John Compton and his United Workers Party dominated the politics of this Caribbean island, guiding the British colony to independence and dispensing patronage like a stern yet benevolent father. But a few weeks ago, when voters went to the polls, the opposition St. Lucia Labor Party won 16 of 17 seats in Parliament. Mr. Compton's choice to succeed him as Prime Minister, Vaughan Lewis, lost his seat to a 28-year-old opponent.

The Labor landslide and the subsequent selection of Kenny B. Anthony, a 46-year-old lawyer and academic, as St. Lucia's Prime Minister is perhaps the most striking example of a process that is taking place throughout the English-speaking Caribbean.

Politicians who had run their countries since independence have given way to new leadership in nations including the Bahamas, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis. Combined with the deaths in March of the old stalwarts Michael Manley of Jamaica and Cheddi B. Jagan of Guyana, the Labor victory here is evidence that the Caribbean is undergoing a long-anticipated generational change of the guard, not just a mere change of party.

Succeeding All Too Well

"Every island has its own dynamic, but there is very clearly a transition taking place," said Anthony Maingot, a Trinidadian who is a professor of political sociology at Florida International University in Miami. "We're seeing a renewal of the system that is very salutary, an ascendancy of young people that is absolutely critical."

In many respects, political leaders like Mr. Compton, who first came to power in 1964, can be seen as victims of their own success. Throughout the Caribbean, the governments that took power after independence invested heavily in education. As a result, the generation that is now coming to maturity and is voting for the first time is both more worldly and more demanding, unwilling to accept high rates of unemployment, corruption and the other ills that are typical of developing societies.

"The old guys basically replaced the colonial powers, and capitalized on a certain degree of inherited submissiveness," said one American diplomat in the region. "But people are changing. With the advent of CNN and travel to North America and England being so widely available, people are now exposed to a lot more, and their perspective is different."

Unlike their parents, who placed a premium on spellbinding oratory, younger voters appear to prefer "someone more managerial than charismatic, less inclined to be involved in patronage and more oriented toward efficiency," said Neville Duncan, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the Jamaica campus of the University of the West Indies.

"A leader cannot just sit back and give orders anymore," Mr. Duncan added. "He has to become a manager and try to satisfy all the various interests of a society without being dictatorial." Mr. Anthony, a lawyer and academic whose two-month-old Government includes two female



St. Lucia voters said no to John Compton, right, and his chosen successor, Vaughan Lewis.

cabinet ministers who are still in their 20's, agrees. "In the early days of decolonization, the archetype was the messianic leader," he said. And that was usually someone who had earned his spurs as the leader of the banana or sugar workers union.

"Now," Mr. Anthony said, "you have a new generation of leaders who do not present themselves as examples of the hero-in-the-crowd syndrome but who are a more technocratic breed, more focused and more interested in processes and procedures."

In the non-English-speaking Caribbean, a similar phenomenon also appears to be happening, with the notable exception of Cuba. Last year, for example, voters in the Dominican Republic elect-

"There is more political activity," he added, but it involves "a different kind of mobilization process."

Some are still resisting such changes, of course. Barbados, for one, has outlawed the free distribution of items like T-shirts as part of political campaigns in an effort to hold the line. "It made elections too expensive and made it too difficult for people without money to compete," said Henry Forde, a leading member of Parliament and a former attorney general. "We want people to concentrate on substance rather than form."

Personal Focus

One consequence of the Americanization of campaigns is that, even though the new leaders are less charismatic than their predecessors, "elections have become more presidential, with the focus on the leader, not the party manifest or team of persons you are putting up" on an election slate, Dr. Duncan said. "In the Westminster system, the strength traditionally is in the party itself."

Hubert Ingraham, whose election as Prime Minister of the Bahamas in 1992 can be seen as the start of the generational change, has taken steps to assure that the renewal process becomes institutionalized. Before his re-election this spring, the 49-year-old lawyer promised he would not seek a third term and said he would sponsor a constitutional amendment to limit all future successors to two terms; the response from voters was a turnout of more than 90 percent that gave his party 34 of the 40 seats in the House of Assembly.

For the handful of countries that are still resisting renewal, such as Antigua, where the Bird family dynasty remains in place after more than 50 years, or St. Vincent and the Grenadines, those numbers may convey a sobering message: transform yourself now, or pay a higher price later.

"In the final analysis," Dr. Maingot said, "the new broom sweeps clean."

Modern Slavery's Many Forms

Continued From Page 1

people off welfare, does not fit the description of slavery because there is no physical coercion.

"The definition of slavery has been expanded by conventions signed by almost all countries in the world to include trafficking in women and bonded labor, which did not exist under the 19th-century definition of slavery," Ms. Rone said. "But there always are efforts by other affected populations to see if their situations fit into the definition of slavery."

Slavery is one of several terms that have suffered "word inflation," said Felice Gaer, the director of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights. "Genocide" and "holocaust" are two others, she said. In an age when there is little that is really shocking, people reach for such words to draw attention to their causes or strengthen them.

When outsiders seize on the word slavery to describe some forms of labor, they can seem patronizing. Many can't imagine a poor village woman in Bangladesh or Indonesia working arduously in a garment factory for little pay unless there is some element of compulsion. But down at the ground level, women who choose such work, however odious to the foreign eye, frequently see their jobs as more like opportunities.

Advances for Women

On the other hand, expanding a definition of abuse does not always have negative consequences. Ms. Gaer said that the recently broadened interpretations of women's rights have given women in many countries legal ground on which to fight conditions that may indeed be forms of slavery. The prostitutes whose bodies were found chained to their beds after a fire in a resort town in Thailand a decade ago did not have the same standing to demand better treatment that others have now. The old term "white slave trade" was well chosen, said Ms. Gaer. "We politely call it trafficking in persons, but today in fact it is right to see this as a form of slavery," she said.

Contemporary slavery is not always easy to identify or root out because much of it is accepted within a society. "Debt bondage is practiced on a huge scale in certain parts of the world, particularly in South Asia," Mr. Dottridge said. In India and Nepal it is buttressed by a caste system that makes subjugation socially acceptable, he added. Advocates for the rights of outcast and low-caste people agree.

Asma Abdel Halim, a Sudanese

who is Africa's director of Equality Now, an international women's rights organization, said real slavery exists in the Sudan, a contention supported by the United Nations and independent human rights investigators. Islamic tribes in southern Sudan regularly raid villages of non-Muslim animists and take away captives who must work for them as unpaid labor unless they are bought back by their clans. Race is not the issue. "We are all black, just different shades of black," she said.

Old-Style Bondage

Anti-Slavery International has also found traditional, 18th-century-style slavery in West Africa, where children in poor countries like Togo and Benin are seized from villages and sold into domestic servitude in Nigeria, Gabon, and elsewhere in the region. In Asia, a well-organized begging industry mutilates Indian children and transports them to Saudi Arabia to plead for money outside mosques.

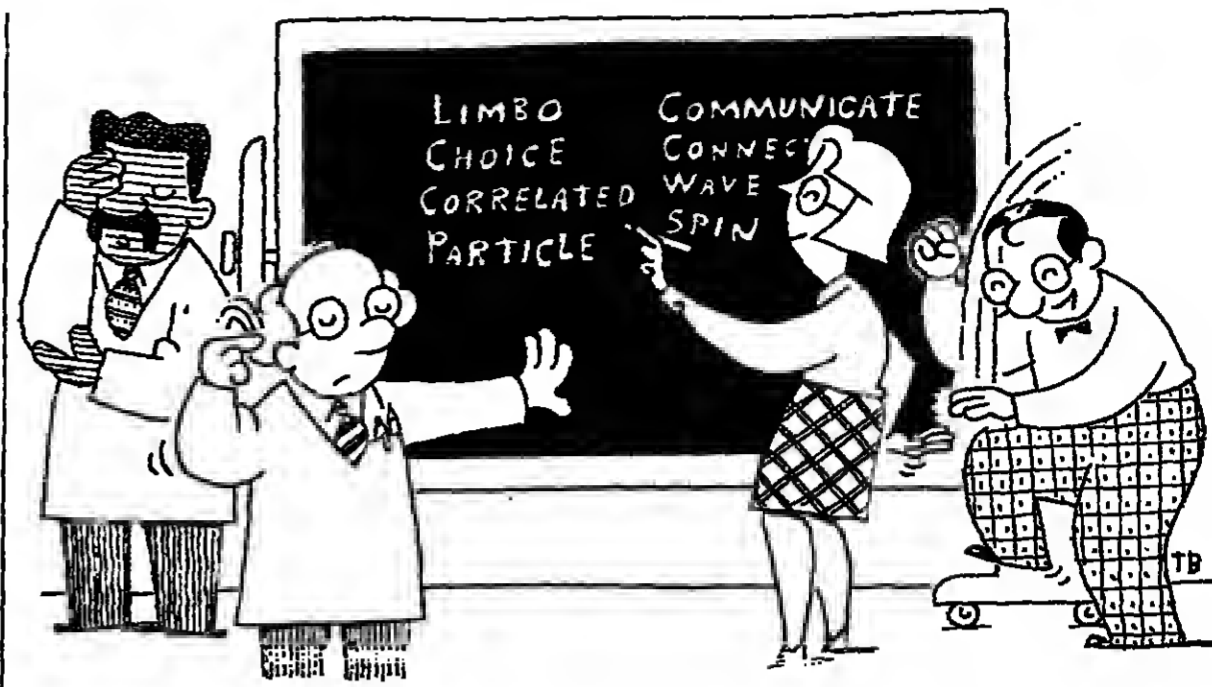
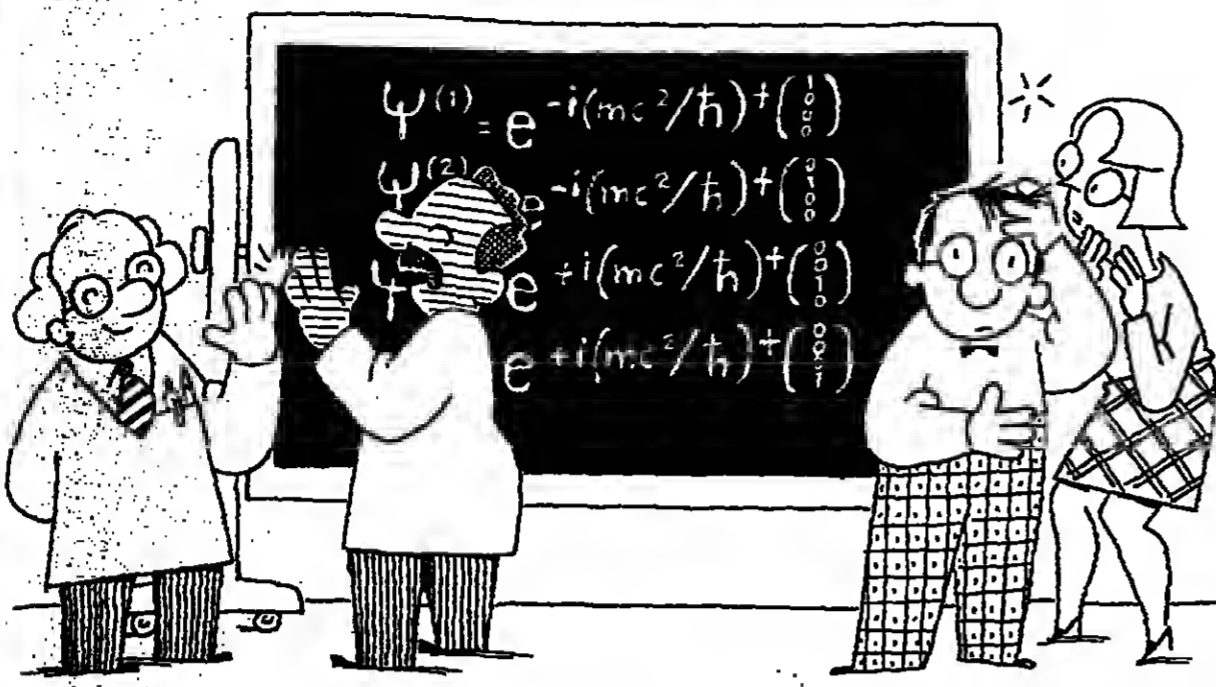
Illegal immigrant rings tend to operate within their closed cultural systems, like the Mexican networks placing truck-sellers in New York and California. Migrants within their own countries are also vulnerable, among them poor Brazilians lured to the Amazon to work on plantations. "Exploiters have created a complete sub-culture, because after the migrants leave home, they are unable to look to the authorities, the rule of law, to protect them in any way," Mr. Dottridge said.

This fate appeared to befall the dozens of deaf Mexicans discovered in Queens last week, so they seem to fit the new definition of slavery. Their freedom of movement and action was curtailed, the authorities said, as they were crowded into apartments and monitored at work in the subways by enforcers of the smuggling ring that brought them here; they seemed unable to escape.

Closed Systems

Mr. Dottridge says the upswing in migration around the world, a hallmark of the age, is behind a substantial amount of enslavement today. "It is fair to say that in the 1990's, the more oppressive forms of slavery are affecting migrant laborers who are traveling and already vulnerable because they moved from their own societies into quite different societies, where they perhaps don't understand the language and are much more easy to exploit," he said. "The minute a migrant worker leaves home, the odds are that some form of slavery will emerge."

Ideas & Trends



The Unspeakable Things That Particles Do

By GEORGE JOHNSON

PHYSICISTS, exasperated at trying to explain to puzzled laymen the meaning of that weird cornerstone of reality called quantum mechanics, complain about what they call "the word problem." The counterintuitive manner in which subatomic particles behave couldn't be clearer to those who can sight-read the mathematics, nature's symphonic score. But try translating these truths into language and the trouble begins.

Connected but Not Connected

Experimenters at the University of Geneva recently revealed that they had established, more firmly than ever, that two photons separated across great distances remain "correlated" in some funny mathematical way that defies common sense.

The behavior of one of the photons seems to affect the other one, even though there is no possible way they could be connected — at least not in the ordinary sense of the word. That's the problem. In quantum theory, the verbal description never quite fits what the equations say is going on.

For unfathomable philosophical reasons, the very

substrate of reality appears to obey a logic utterly foreign to the one that holds sway in the everyday world. People naturally think of a particle, like a photon or an electron, as occupying a certain place at a certain time, or traveling along a specific path.

It is a cherished tenet of quantum mechanics, however, that until a particle interacts with something, it is in a state of limbo. An isolated particle is not traveling down this pathway or that pathway, but down every possible pathway simultaneously.

As the eminent physicist Erwin Schrödinger pithily put it:

$$\frac{-\hbar^2 \nabla^2 \psi}{2m} + V(x)\psi = -\frac{\hbar \partial \psi}{i \partial t}$$

Only when the particle is disturbed, colliding with the particles of, say, a laboratory instrument, does it snap out of its confusion and follow a single trajectory. And the "choice" it makes is entirely random.

In the recent experiment, scientists took a photon, a particle of light, split it into two photons, and then sent the identical twins traveling in opposite directions, north and south of Geneva, through fiber-optical telephone lines. When the two particles were about seven miles apart, each was confronted with a fork in the road and had to decide which of two paths to follow, a short one or a long one.

Inevitably, the scientists found, the two particles would make the same decision. If the first particle chose path A, then its twin would do the same thing. This apparent connection between the particles was what Einstein derided as "spooky action at a distance." How does one photon "know" what the other is doing?

To a mind unencumbered by quantum mechanics, the answer seems obvious. Before it even left Geneva, the original photon was already predisposed to follow one path or another. When it was split in two, this tendency was transferred to its progeny. The measurement simply confirmed what had been true all along.

But if that were the case, then the whole edifice of quantum theory, which predicts the outcome of countless experiments with stunning precision, would have to be discarded. The equations insist that a particle remains in quantum limbo until forced to make a decision.

Faster Than the Speed of Light

The other obvious explanation — that one photon sends signals to its twin, informing it of its choice — would violate the other great pillar of physics: Einstein's special theory of relativity. The photons, after all, are flying away from each other at the speed of light. Any messages sent from one to the other would therefore have to travel faster than light. And that, as any physicist

knows, is supposed to be impossible.

And so we are left with the word problem. The photons aren't exactly "connected" and they aren't exactly "communicating." So what are they doing? They are "correlated," the scientists say, or "entangled." And what does that mean? Here even metaphors are useless. There is nothing in the familiar world that quantum correlation resembles. You'll just have to learn the mathematics.

Physicists couldn't have been less surprised at the outcome of the Geneva experiment. They were simply repeating, at a much greater distance, what others had done in the laboratory. If the experiment had shown that the photons were not correlated, that they made choices independently, then science would have been in for a shock.

But if scientists are surer than ever about the truth of quantum mechanics, they are not any closer to explaining what it means. There is no reason to expect that our linguistic toolkits will contain tweezers fine enough to grasp the slippery concepts that hold in the subatomic realm.

Language evolved to help people get around on earth, not down inside atoms. The deeper mystery is why the language of mathematics seems to work so well on that distant realm. Physicists don't even pretend to have an answer.

rn Slavery's
Forms

Selling Alcohol Disguised As Punch

By DAVID M. HALBFINGER

THINK of a whole new kind of Good Humor truck cruising through neighborhoods after dark, peddling frozen Popsicles with Kahlua or soft custard cones with Bailey's Irish Cream.

It sounds impossible. But when teen-agers in New York City spotted a new, frozen fruit juice at neighborhood stores recently, they decided to give St. Ives Freeze and Squeeze a taste. City officials found out last week that the Slurpee-style "Special Brew," displayed next to ice cream sandwiches and Sno-Cones, contained 6 percent alcohol. The resulting furor prompted the producer, the San Francisco-based Mackenzie River Corporation, to abandon its new product last week.

The incident captured the nervous state in which alcoholic-drink companies find themselves in the days following the execution of Joe Camel. Huddled with tobacco companies in the glare of a consumer and political spotlight on marketing practices that appeal to the young, brewers and distillers have learned to cut their losses at the first signs of trouble.

Today, major alcohol companies are caught in a difficult bind: Sales of many kinds of hard liquor and beer are stagnant or shrinking. But product innovations can be risky too. The inhibitions show up in the industry advertising, said Tom Pirko, president of

Joe Camel may be dead, but candy-colored drinks are alive and well.

Bevmark L.L.C., a management consulting company. For every pitch on radio or television, there's a public-service announcement reminding the public to drink responsibly. "They're stepping on the gas pedal and the brake at the same time," Mr. Pirko said.

Not that there aren't plenty of alcohol innovators out there driving without brakes. The last two years alone have seen a particularly creative period.

A company near Boston introduced Tumblers, a 24-proof version of Jell-O shots, a blend of vodka and fruit flavors first popularized in fraternity houses and college bars. A Florida entrepreneur came up with Tooters, 30-proof, neon-colored shots packaged together in test tubes. Many table wines contain comparable amounts of alcohol. Both new products drew criticism from church and activist groups.

T.G.I. Friday's, the restaurant chain, introduced single-serving bottles of drinks sold at its bars with names like Oatmeal Cookie and Monkey Bite, which it says are aimed at men aged 30 or older.

Tequila aficionados can even buy lollipops com-



Next to the ice cream: alcoholic Freeze and Squeeze.

plete with a real worm inside.

A less successful entry is Tattoos, strongly colored, berry- or cherry-flavored schnapps. These drinks dye the tongues of those who imbibe them — which must make for some interesting explanations at traffic stops.

The Ice Cream Bar, a Minneapolis company, recently won approval from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms this year for its Blenders, ice cream cups with flavors like Pink Squirrel, Grasshopper and Golden Cadillac. Each cup will contain between 2 and 5 percent alcohol.

'Stomach Share'

None of these new products is likely to be advertised widely anytime soon, or sold alongside children's snacks and Italian ices at the corner grocery like the ephemeral Freeze and Squeeze.

Still, the alcohol industry keeps trying, especially in summer. Dozens of fruity concoctions have entered liquor stores, bars and supermarkets, from Tropical Freezes and Bacardi Breezes to Jack Daniel's whisky-and-juice blends. Breweries seeking more market share — or "stomach share" in industry parlance — have also come up with their own non-alcoholic iced teas and juices, responding to the Snapple phenomenon and increasing competition from soft drinks.

While critics say that such products are intended as "training wheels" for future drinkers, industry officials say they can't be blamed if the tastes of young adults overlap with those of juveniles.

The dirty secret, bartenders and liquor store owners say, is that young adults and juveniles aren't the only ones who like sugary, icy concoctions. In New Orleans, some liquor store chains sell only daiquiris and other powerful frozen drinks, often at drive-through windows.

At Spirits Unlimited, in Red Bank, N.J., adults of all ages come in daily for pre-mixed bottles of margaritas and mud slides. "They're easy," said John Watts, the manager. "There are a lot of lazy people out there, you know?"

Psst! Want a Relic?

Curators as Partners In War Crimes

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

THE most disturbing news to come out of the recent revelations about the looting of Okinawa's royal treasures at the end of World War II is not that a high-ranking American naval officer was responsible.

Thieves will be thieves. The real shocker was that when the thief, Cmdr. Carl W. Sternfelt of Scituate, Mass., brought his war booty to Harvard's Fogg Museum in late 1945 and asked to have it appraised he was received with open arms.

According to correspondence discovered by Commander Sternfelt's granddaughter, the Fogg's expert on Asian art, Langdon Warner, even found an interested buyer, Serge Elisseeff, Mr. Warner's Harvard colleague, who was a specialist in Far Eastern languages and director of the university's prestigious Yenching Institute, which supports the work of Asian scholars in this country.

Mr. Warner and Mr. Elisseeff picked through the stolen sacred books, silk maps, gold ornaments and other ancient treasures. They decided which pieces they wanted and Mr. Warner's letter asked Commander Sternfelt to "name a price."

Not for any lack of trying on their part, the deal was never consummated. Eight years later, the treasures were seized by Customs agents and returned to Okinawa on the centennial of Commodore Matthew Perry's visit there. A friendly Okinawa was necessary for the prosecution of a war against North Korea.

Not So Unusual

One might have expected a curator and a Harvard professor to be more respectful of another nation's patrimony, and to notify the authorities about Commander Sternfelt's war loot. Instead, the curator became a fence and the professor very nearly a partner in crime.

Sad to say, their conduct was not unusual then, and it is not so now.

The famous Quedlinburg art theft case, which is now on appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans and which may lead to a trial this year, tells an even more shameful story about the complicity among curators, dealers and thieves.

Court documents in this case, involving medieval artworks valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars, show that between 1980, when two small-town Texans, Jack Meador and Jane Meador Cook, inherited loot their brother stole from a German cave near the end of World War II, and 1990, when they sold part of it to the West German Government for \$3 million, they showed the treasures to at least 10 art dealers, all of whom eventually determined that the objects were stolen property. Christie's, the auction house, kept the Quedlinburg treasures for nearly five months before giving up on the idea that there might be a safe way to put them on the block.

Several museum or library curators — including Thomas Kren of the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif. — were shown the artwork, and they, too, determined that they were stolen.

Yet none of these individuals or institutions tried to

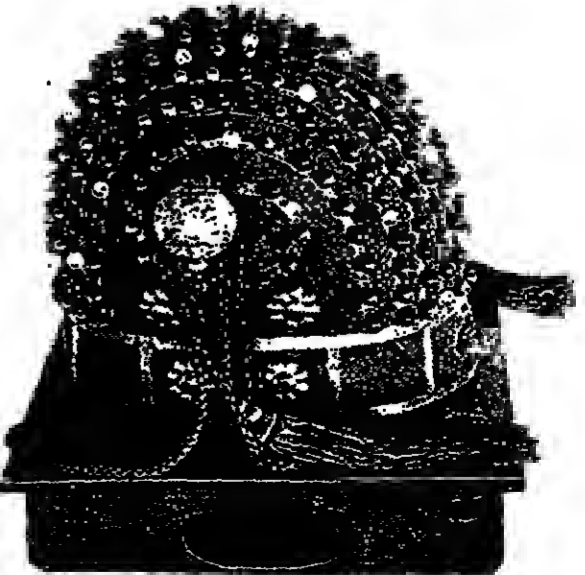
Some G.I.'s brought home more than tales of heroism and Nazi trinkets. And more than a few museum officials helped fence their loot.

alert the authorities. Nor did they bother to notify West Germany that its cultural heritage was being hawked on the street.

What the Okinawa and Quedlinburg cases bring to light is the conspiracy of silence in the art world that encourages the illicit traffic in art and antiquities.

These curators and tradesmen did not act illegally. The law does not require ordinary citizens to report crimes. But curators are now beginning to think that people working for tax-exempt museums are not ordinary citizens and should meet a higher standard of conduct. That principle was recently enunciated by Malcolm Rogers, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in a letter to The Boston Globe. Mr. Rogers said all staff members at the museum must now report suspicious works of art "to the proper authorities."

And so most dealers who trade in the patrimony of nations, said Peter Watson, author of "Sotheby's: The Inside Story," which Random House will publish in the fall. "Times are changing," Mr. Watson said. "The old blind-eye approach is no longer enough. Dealers must be prepared to report unprovenanced or suspicious material to the police."



Japanese royal crown stolen by an American officer.

The Nation

The Revolution Is Dead. Long Live the Revolution.

By ADAM CLYMER

THE Republican reconciliation caucus last week, part revival meeting and part the self-criticism exercise that the Red Guards made popular among another set of revolutionaries, may have solved Newt Gingrich's immediate problems with his fractious rank and file.

But just as the nature of the House once guaranteed that the Democrats who ran it for 40 years never mounted a credible threat against their leaders, the nature of the House today makes it all but certain that sooner or later there will be another challenge to Mr. Gingrich's status as Speaker. "The sentiment for an ouster did not dry up," said one chastened dissident.

While most Republicans said after the caucus Wednesday night that they were pleased that they all understood each other and the need for teamwork better, the self-criticism was offered mainly by Representative Bill Paxton and other leaders who confessed to flirting with the dissidents who had wanted a coup. The dissidents hardly spoke up at all. And Tom DeLay of Texas, the Republican whip, who blamed fatigue for his

are rivaling the number of new Nixons. And his favorability ratings in the polls, usually in the teens, are worse than those of the last, disgraced Nixon.

It may be useful to consider what the Democrats did and didn't do in their 40-year rule. None of them ever checked with the Parliamentarian about how to draft a resolution declaring the Speaker's chair vacant, as dissident Republicans did earlier this month.

They Got Mad, Not Even

The party that ruled the House until 1995 was not one big, happy family. Civil rights divided House Democrats in the late 1950's and the 1960's, the Vietnam war split them in the 60's and 70's, and the Democrats' fury over Speaker Thomas S. Foley's handling of the House bank scandal rivaled any Republican anger over Mr. Gingrich's Air Force One comments.

Yet in those 40 years, there was only one formal challenge to a Speaker, Morris K. Udall's feeble challenge to the re-election of John W. McCormack in 1969. One reason may simply be that, as Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan, first elected in 1955, put it last week, "Democrats have more respect for the institutions of government. We always knew that when you governed you had to choose and that required you to say no to your friends sometimes."

Or, as Representative Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, who arrived in 1965, said, "I'm not sure it ever occurred to any of us that you could throw a Speaker out. That was the environment."

Today, more members are elected by their own efforts, not chosen by party leaders. In Washington, they raise money on their own and have support from outside groups that didn't exist in the old days. And there is little money for pork-barrel projects as rewards.

Perhaps even more important, as Barbara Sinclair, a political scientist at the University of California at Los Angeles, observed, "Back then, freshmen and sophomores didn't have any resources of their own to cause problems." It was well into the 1960's before the typical House member had more than one aide working on issues, not casework.

Indeed, when unhappy Democrats, including Speakers like Mr. Foley and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., tried to change things in the House, most of their efforts went toward weakening the committee chairmen and strengthening the elected party leaders like the Speaker.

Professor Sinclair argues that the biggest difference is in the nature of the majority today. Eighty-eight of the 228 Republicans have been elected since 1994 and have never served in the minority, and some have the same hubris as the Democrats who thought until then that majority status came by divine right. "There is an arrogance that comes with the notion that you are riding — or steering — the wave of history," she said. And while Mr. Gingrich argues that Republicans should be happy to be getting as much of their platform as they are, that

Gingrich put down some rebels. But rebellion is now part of the House landscape.

promise to vote with them against Mr. Gingrich, acknowledged Thursday, "The problems are still there."

The problems are fairly easy to catalogue. Mr. Gingrich, after years as a scorched-earth outsider who condemned Democrats personally and rudely, has figured out that since a Democrat is President, he has to work with him if anything is to be accomplished in Washington. But to some of the junior Republicans who enlisted to follow the old Newt, such a shift seems sinful, and they assume, as their fathers did about any deal with the Soviet Union, that they are bound to be out-slicked in any negotiation.

As Mr. Gingrich has tried to lead his disparate caucus, he has been blamed by some followers for leading them over the brink to a Government shutdown and blamed by others for letting it reopen. Add to that a few personal blunders like his book deal, his ethics case, and his crybaby complaints about riding in the hack of Air Force One, and he seems like a permanently unpopular leader who will drag them down to defeat. That could change, but the Speaker's repeated reincarnations



Speaker Newt Gingrich prepares to speak at a fund-raising breakfast last week in Marietta, Ga.

may still fall short of the "enormous expectations" of his followers, she said, adding, "When your dreams are shattered, you look for someone to blame."

Beyond the circumstances of the moment, remember that the Republicans have experience at civil war.

True, no Republican is still in the House who was there when Charles A. Halleck dethroned Joseph W. Martin Jr. as minority leader in 1959. And only Repre-

sentative Joseph McDade of Pennsylvania was in the House when Gerald R. Ford ousted Mr. Halleck in 1965. But quite a few were there when John J. Rhodes was nudged into retirement in 1981, and when Robert H. Michel was told, through the press, that whether he retired or not, another member of his leadership team was going to seek the top job in 1994.

That leader was Newt Gingrich.

Exuberant, You Bet. Irrational? Not Now.

By FLOYD NORRIS

IN December, with the Dow Jones industrial average at 6,437, Alan Greenspan wondered out loud whether share prices might be reflecting "irrational exuberance."

In March, the Federal Reserve, led by Mr. Greenspan, raised short-term interest rates a notch in a move widely interpreted as an attempt to cool an overheated stock market. The Dow had moved above 7,000 in February, despite Mr. Greenspan's words of caution.

Last week, with the Dow at 7,906, almost 23 percent higher than it was when the Fed chairman spoke seven months ago, that same Mr. Greenspan offered congressional testimony that sounded positively cheery. The economy looks great, he said. If he has any reservations about stock valuations, Mr. Greenspan has kept them to himself.

Nothing to Report

What happened? In the economy, not much; in fact, what matters is that nothing that was feared in December has come to pass. And Mr. Greenspan has evidently decided not to worry until it does.

"The economy was better than expected, corporate earnings were better than expected, and inflation is not a problem," said Byron Wien, an equity strategist at Morgan Stanley Dean Witter.

In December, the unemployment rate stood at 5.2 percent, a rate low enough that many economists feared a resurgence of inflation. The consumer price index had risen 3 percent over the previous 12 months, and unit labor costs were up 3.4 percent over the same period.

Now, everything looks a little better. The C.P.I. is up just 2.3 percent over the past 12 months, and unit labor costs have risen only 3 percent. Both are lower than the December figures, despite continued economic growth that has knocked the unemployment rate down to 5 percent.

To be sure, the slide in the C.P.I. reflects mainly a reversal of rising oil prices, with inflation outside the energy sector appearing to be unchanged. But generally, optimism is high.

A theory has emerged that explains how all of this can go on for a long time. The new thinking: Technological change has provided increased productivity and the ability for



Learning to live with good news: Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, in testimony before Congress Tuesday.

everyone — corporations, governments and consumers — to process information rapidly enough that the excesses in inventories or construction or wages that once led to recessions can be avoided. Labor costs are held down both by rising productivity and by international competition, so profits can keep growing indefinitely.

Mr. Greenspan, in his testimony Tuesday and Wednesday, spoke about the changes brought by technology. There were, as always, caveats and vows to be vigilant about signs of renewed inflation. But what mattered to Wall Street was that he seemed so much less concerned about that possibility than he had been only a few months before.

'Anchor to Windward'

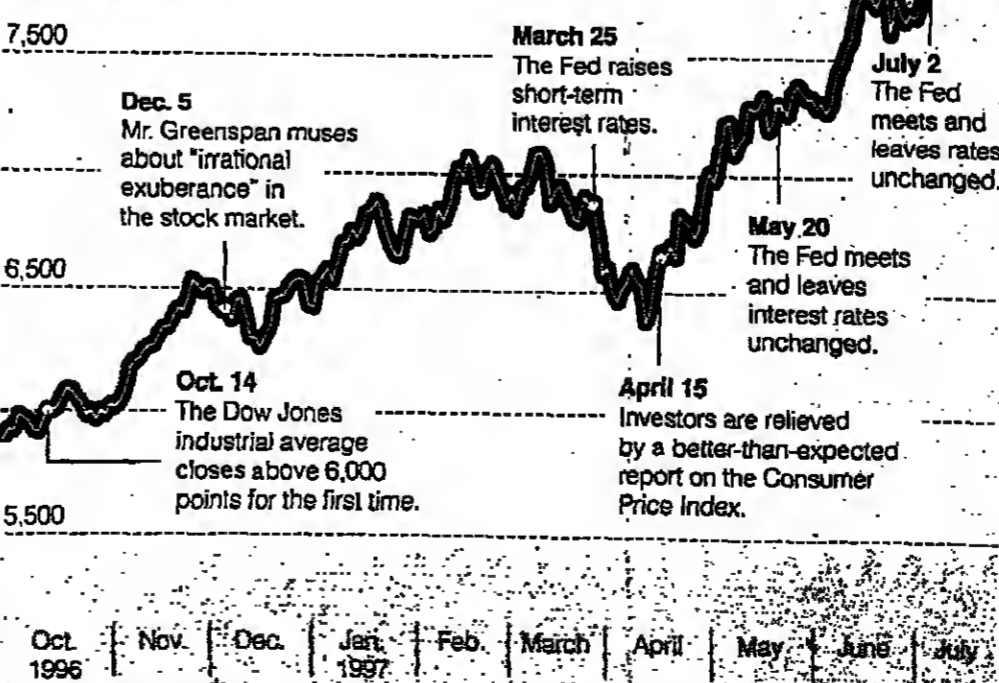
"The most interesting thing was not that he discovered new insights about technology and productivity," said Robert Barbera, the chief economist of the brokerage firm Hoernig & Company, "but that he, the man in charge of being the anchor to windward, was ebullient and quite unconcerned about traditional cyclical risks."

Mr. Greenspan has, it may be noted, been wrong before. Seven years ago, in similar congressional testimony, he concluded that the chances of recession were slight. In fact, even as he spoke, a recession had already begun.

But for now, Mr. Greenspan has fueled the exuberance that was already steaming ahead, whether rational or not. The Dow shot to a new record the day he spoke, and on Friday it closed at 8113.

Ever Upward

The Dow Jones industrial average has come a long way since Alan Greenspan warned of an overheated stock market in December, and so apparently has Mr. Greenspan's enthusiasm about the economy.



Source: Bloomberg Business News

The New York Times

Supply Side Lives On

Continued From Page 1

said Mr. Reischauer, a former director of the Congressional Budget Office. "That doesn't mean there isn't truth in the underlying theory that incentives do matter. It's just that there are many other forces at work. You can, for example, raise taxes, which reduces the deficit, and the impact of lower deficits can swamp the negative incentives associated with higher marginal tax rates."

Supply siders have grown used to a state of permanent ideological warfare with liberal economists and Democrats, who continue to deride the "trickle down" theory as energetically as they did in the early Reagan days, when the two sides were debating the Laffer curve.

But if supply siders have been feeling beaten up lately, it has been less the result of misjudging the 1993 tax increase than of watching the Republican leadership fashion a tax package that contains no reductions besides the capital gains rate. Indeed, the package's biggest component, a \$500-per-child credit, creates no incentives for growth.

In the long run, the outlook is

The war with liberals is more or less permanent.

bright for supply-side ideas, Daniel J. Mitchell, an economist at the Heritage Foundation, said. "By and large the Republican Party, and for that matter the intellectual public community except for the hard left, is in fairly solid agreement that the tax code will function better if we have lower rates with fewer preferences," Mr. Mitchell said.

But for now, he said, "We supply siders are completely demoralized and pessimistic because we're doing a targeted tax-cut bill instead of rate reduction. To the extent that there are any supply-side components like the capital gains tax, Republicans are getting their butts kicked on the class warfare issue."

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A Wall Street Soothsayer Who Never Blinked

By PETER TRUETT

AROUND 6:30 most weekday mornings, a motherly looking woman in a suit and spectacles catches a commuter bus with her teen-age daughter in Flushing, Queens. As the pair trundle along their 40-minute journey to their destinations in lower Manhattan, an office and a high school, they share the newspaper, do the crossword puzzle and chat about their plans for the day.

But as she rides the elevator to the 16th floor of a tall brick tower near Wall Street, this ordinary-looking woman stands revealed as someone quite different: the muse of the bull market, whose pronouncements can send stocks soaring or reeling.

She is Abby Joseph Cohen, 45, the chief equity strategist for Goldman, Sachs & Company, co-head of the firm's investment policy committee and probably the most influential analyst on Wall Street today. And she stands alone.

Not because she is a woman working on Wall Street, where there are few women at the relatively lofty level she has reached. Not because she is down-to-earth and slightly dowdy in a world where glitz—or at

least an estate in Greenwich, a company car and a driver—is the rule. Not even because she is the very public face of a very private firm, the only executive at Goldman, Sachs who could be identified by many of the Americans who have picked up Money magazine or tuned in to CNBC.

No, what really makes her stand out is that she has been right about the stock market. As the market has soared over the last three years, every other seer on Wall Street has turned cautious, even cold, on stocks—and has been run over by stampeding bulls.

Even Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has stopped carping about the stock market's "irrational exuberance," as he did last December when the Dow Jones industrial average stood at 8,400, more than 1,700 points below its current level.

Through it all, Ms. Cohen has serenely maintained that stocks would continue to climb on the wings of strong corporate earnings. She has been right, and those who took her advice have made hundreds of millions of dollars.

But now, as the market has zoomed further and faster than even she predicted—the Dow hit a record 8,157.11 last week—Ms. Cohen faces

her greatest challenge yet. Wall Street lore is littered with the broken careers of seemingly infallible oracles, from Bernard Baruch to Joseph Granville to Elaine Garzarelli, who proved only too human when the market changed direction.

Will Ms. Cohen turn out to be just one of those people who embodied a moment, rather than analyzed it? Or will the attributes, both personal and analytical, that served her so well for the last few years continue to help her predict the financial future?

The answer will be important not just to her, but also to the legions of relatively inexperienced investors who hang on her every word. Though market gurus have been around since the New York Stock Exchange was started under a buttonwood tree, they have gained stature as the general public has grown steadily more interested in the stock market.

Only in the last few years have mutual fund managers and market seers adorned the covers of glossy magazines—and actually increased newsstand sales. As more employers have pulled back from traditional pension plans and more Americans have started to make their own investment decisions, the opinions of pundits have become more important to the millions of investors trying to improve returns on their retirement nest eggs.

Among these people, Ms. Cohen has become a star, based in part on her reassuring yet compelling speaking manner. While perhaps not the snappiest pundit around, she is good at coining phrases to explain her complex economic analyses, like "the Silly Putty economy," a term that borrows the name of the popular toy to characterize the extended, low-inflation economic growth of recent years. The Federal Reserve's move earlier this year to ouge out interest rates, Ms. Cohen says, was "a flu shot" to ward off any future danger of a slight rise in inflation, rather than something truly market-threatening.

Amateur investors are clearly listening to her—as are the ostensibly more sophisticated professionals who people Wall Street trading rooms. One day last November, for example, a rumor swept through the markets that Ms. Cohen, after years of championing investments in stocks, had turned bearish. The Dow fell more than 50 points.

The plunge was halted only when Ms. Cohen made a hastily arranged conference call to Goldman's traders and salesmen around the world, reassuring them that she had not changed her mind. The market turned back up and ended higher. "I was bemused by it," she said. "First, that such a story could be circulating. Second, that it could be distributed so quickly, and third, that we could correct it so rapidly."

Ms. Cohen is clearly uncomfortable with her Delphic role—and she is a rather unlikely oracle. Growing up in eastern Queens, where she attended Martin Van Buren High School, she loved science and expected to become a teacher, as her elder sister eventually did. Her parents, Shirley S. Joseph, who worked in the financial division of General Foods, and Raymond Joseph, who was for many years an accountant for the firm of J. K. Lasser, raised their two daughters to be studious and not hampered by traditional roles. "Reach out for what you want to do," Ms. Cohen recalls her parents telling her.

After high school, she went to Cornell University and took what was, at the time, an unusual double major in economics and computer science (which involved stacking punch cards for big I.B.M. mainframes). She met her husband, David, now the chief labor lawyer for Columbia University, in Economics 101.

Soon after graduation, the college sweethearts married and moved to Washington, where Ms. Cohen worked at the Federal Reserve in the department of research and statistics while completing a master's degree in economics at George Washington University. After a few years at T. Rowe Price, the Baltimore mutual fund company, she said she got



Abby Joseph Cohen, the chief equity strategist for Goldman Sachs, predicted the bull market step by step.

"the siren call from Wall Street," and in 1982 moved back to New York to become an equity strategist for Drexel Burnham Lambert, a firm that often gave a chance to people who were not the typical Wall Street blue-blood types.

The move back to New York made her happy; to this day, she and her husband and their two daughters, who are 16 and 10, live just blocks from her widowed father. Ms. Cohen also loved the work at Drexel, getting the opportunity to apply much of the knowledge she had acquired at the Fed and at T. Rowe Price.

But her experience at Drexel was not altogether happy. The October 1987 stock market crash, when shares lost 22.6 percent of their value in one day, caught most analysts on Wall Street off-balance, including Ms. Cohen. "We did not give our clients suitable warning," she says, even though she and her colleagues had judged the market overvalued in August of that year.

Nevertheless, it was at Drexel that Ms. Cohen honed the techniques that have served her so well, especially

partnerships left on Wall Street. Goldman is a fabulously successful investment bank that advises America's biggest corporations—and the world's biggest governments—on their financial plans. What it does not do is cater to small investors; it employs few stockbrokers, and those it does have do business only with the very rich. That may be changing, because Goldman is moving more into the profitable world of mutual funds and investment management, and Wall Street in general is developing a new appreciation for the profits that come from the individual investors known as "retail."

Because the firm's business is selling securities, it would naturally frown on an analyst who told investors to sit tight, much less sell. "The challenge" for an equity strategist, said John Keefe, an analyst of the financial-services industry who worked with Ms. Cohen at Drexel, is to be "the most optimistic and not sound stupid about it."

Known for its closed-mouth culture, Goldman does not generally encourage its executives to develop high public profiles, and few have. Only a select group of Americans could recognize Jon S. Corzine and Henry M. Paulson Jr., the discreet bond trader and investment banker who preside over the firm, much less Steven G. Einhorn, who is Ms. Cohen's boss and co-strategist.

And despite—or perhaps because of—her fame and mass-market appeal, Ms. Cohen has not yet received one of the most prized possessions on Wall Street: a partnership at Goldman, which in recent years has produced for its holders an estimated annual income of at least \$5 million.

Strategists like Ms. Cohen fare poorly compared with deal-making investment bankers who snare millions of dollars for their partners. Perhaps that is why women have been more successful at breaking into the ranks of analysts; today, prominent female strategists include Gail Dudack of UBS Securities, Elizabeth Mackay of Bear, Stearns, and Ms. Garzarelli, formerly of Lehman Brothers, who runs her own firm.

But some in the financial world, particularly women, are less patient with Goldman's decision not to make Ms. Cohen a partner in its last round of appointments late in 1996. "Please, that's a very sore subject," said Linda B. Strumpf, who uses Ms. Cohen's advice to help to manage the Ford Foundation's \$8.5 billion investment portfolio. Describing Ms. Cohen as "a tremendous asset to the firm ever since she went there," Ms. Strumpf says that Goldman's management is "like a fraternity."

Mr. Corzine, the firm's chairman, said in response to questions about Ms. Cohen's status: "Abby is a highly valued member of the research team at Goldman, Sachs."

Indeed, despite the growing public reputation of Ms. Cohen and a few other prominent analysts and investment bankers, women have yet to establish their presence in Wall Street's top ranks. Barely 10 percent of managing directors at big firms are women. Even at Goldman, which steadfastly maintains that merit is all that matters for promotions, there are only 18 women among the firm's 285 managing directors, and only 11 of these women are full partners.

Ms. Cohen said she thinks that the quality of her work will be the deciding factor, not her sex. "Either you have advised clients properly," she said, "or you haven't."

Recently, she has. In mid-1996, as other analysts predicted a downturn in the stock market, Ms. Cohen said the Dow would rise to 6,000. It did. This year, she said in January that the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index would rise to 815 or 825 over the next 12 months. It is already at 838.79, and she has raised her 12-month forecast to 950. One by one over five months, her competitors—Charles Clough of Merrill Lynch, David Shulman of Salomon Brothers, Barton M. Biggs of Morgan Stanley and Edward Kerschmer of Paine Webber, have pulled in their horns, frightened in large part by data like high price-earnings ratios and low dividend yields.

But Ms. Cohen has stuck to a resolutely bullish line on the prospects for stocks, based on the economic fundamentals. "What has really driven this bull market more than anything else has been these enormous improvements in the U.S. economy," she said. "Investors tend to focus on branches and trees and they miss the forest."

In many ways, the key for her was understanding inflation in the 1990's. "There was a real change in inflation expectations—people expected it to stay low," she explained. "There was no longer this willingness to buy everything" for fear the price would soon rise.

Now, she added, "You oow wait for the rebate on the car, you go to the store and say 'No, I'll wait until it's on special.'"

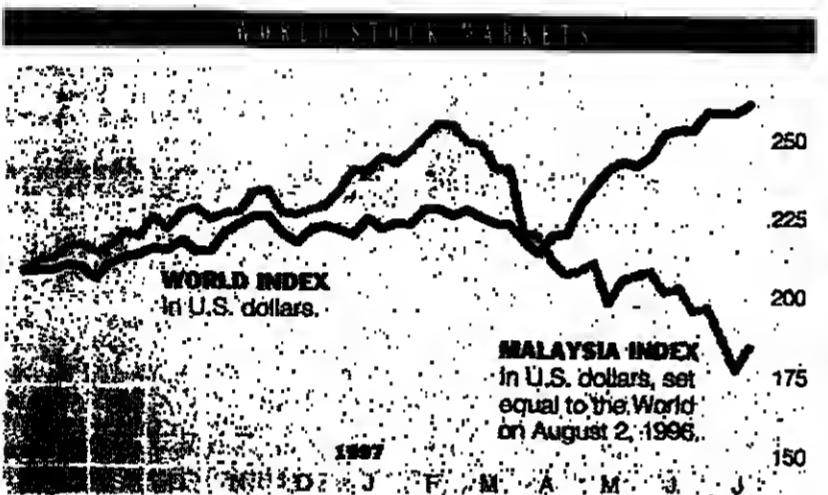
That has had profound implications for companies, as well. They "became much more careful in how they manage their costs," Ms. Cohen said. They also became capable of producing higher profits and reporting better earnings.

It is only in the last few months that Ms. Cohen has begun to sound a more cautious note on the stock market. The prospect for stocks is now "good, but not great," she said, not least because there has already been so much price appreciation in recent years. She also says she expects greater volatility. Her 12-month target for the Dow is now 8,250.

"We're bullish, but we're not as bullish as we used to be," she said last week. She still expects company profits to rise 8 to 10 percent a year, providing good support for stock prices, but cautions that the market will experience much larger fluctuations after its long, sustained rise.

It may be hard for Ms. Cohen to be anything but bullish. She "is in a box right now," said Ms. Strumpf of the Ford Foundation. "She's gotten so much attention, if she changes her mind, there's speculation that she could tank the market."

Ms. Cohen maintains, however, that she sticks firmly to her analytical approach—wherever that takes her. With two caveats, "Those who forecast should do so often," she said, quoting an old market saw. With a chuckle, she added a line from the Talmud: "If you predict an event, don't make the mistake of predicting the time as well." □



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS			IN LOCAL CURR.				
	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.		
Australia	234.58	-0.1	15	5.7	21	3.80	211.55	13.9
Austria	199.21	-2.0	23	4.9	22	1.73	190.14	25.1
Belgium	253.84	0.6	11	11.5	16	2.88	237.50	33.2
Brazil	298.08	11.0	1	57.2	1	1.24	593.66	63.8
Britain	318.73	-1.0	19	11.9	15	3.56	282.03	15.0
Canada	219.56	-0.0	14	15.7	10	1.66	220.07	18.8
Denmark	397.18	-4.1	25	12.8	12	1.35	378.04	33.9
Finland	305.80	-1.1	21	24.5	7	1.57	349.91	47.3
France	231.49	2.4	5	8.1	17	2.34	224.92	28.8
Germany	232.10	0.1	13	22.2	8	1.28	221.69	45.6
Hong-Kong	538.02	1.0	10	6.1	19	2.93	534.61	7.4
Indonesia	221.83	-5.7	26	-2.8	24	1.83	355.19	7.4
Ireland	369.99	-1.1	20	12.5	13	2.74	355.50	29.9
Italy	104.70	1.7	9	25.4	8	1.70	139.85	47.5
Japan	136.49	-0.6	17	5.8	20	0.78	100.75	6.4
Malaysia	477.43	3.7	2	-20.9	26	1.41	487.18	-17.0
Mexico	1,716.12	2.3	6	40.7	2	1.27	14,579.87	38.9
Netherlands	426.78	2.3	7	27.0	4	1.93	403.05	51.9
New Zealand	91.66	1.8	8	-0.1	23	3.89	74.58	8.1
Norway	317.81	-1.2	22	7.5	18	1.88	327.57	27.9
Philippines	142.87	-8.9	28	-29.8	27	1.00	203.84	-23.7
Singapore	388.53	2.8	3	-7.5	25	1.16	264.01	-2.4
South Africa	358.12	-0.4	16	12.5	14	2.39	357.32	9.8
Spain	248.55	-3.0	24	13.1	11	2.28	291.54	34.6
Sweden	505.13	0.3	12	19.7	9	1.74	591.75	38.8
Switzerland	311.67	-0.7	18	30.6	3	1.15	292.59	47.3
Thailand	58.22	-6.4	27	-39.2	28	4.26	72.42	-24.0
United States	390.76	2.5	4	26.1	5	1.61	380.78	26.1

COMPOSITE INDICES						
Region	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Europe	280.04	-0.1	18.9	2.40	267.94	31.0
Pacific Basin	154.37	-0.3	3.8	1.24	115.17	5.1
Europe/Pacific	208.83	-0.2	10.9	1.89	172.62	18.8
World	264.97	1.2	18.2	1.75	237.30	22.2

Exchange rates				
	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	117.02	115.57	+1.25	108.34
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.8384	1.7927	+2.54	1.4832
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	1.3845	1.3748	+0.70	1.3750
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.6842	1.6777	-0.80	1.5551

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Abby Joseph Cohen is always upbeat and, so far, always right.

her focus on economic fundamentals. Working closely with her longtime colleague, Gabrielle U. Napolitano, Ms. Cohen combs through scores of statistics, particularly Government figures, trying to figure out how they are put together, what they mean and what their shortcomings are.

Her forecasts are backed by pages of research and statistics that highlight macroeconomic trends, like the decline in inflation and the increased savings habits of baby boomers, as well as the big improvements in corporate profits as companies have taken a more rigorous approach to financial management. Her quarterly investment strategy books, which generally run 100 pages, are devoured by professional money managers.

It is, perhaps, this emphasis on hard figures and fundamentals that makes Ms. Cohen different from her peers. "Abby's tendency is to try to examine the facts and to try to reach a conclusion based on that, and not the other way round, as is the tendency in our profession," said Richard E. Hoey, chief economist and portfolio manager at the Dreyfus Corporation, who worked with Ms. Cohen at Drexel.

After Drexel collapsed in scandal in February 1990, Ms. Cohen landed on her feet at the Wall Street office of BZW, the investment banking subsidiary of Barclays Bank of Britain. But after a few months, she left for Goldman, accompanied by Ms. Napolitano and Ruth Neshamkin, her secretary.

With customary modesty, Ms. Cohen says she is thrilled to have had the opportunity to work at Goldman, which she terms "the gold standard" of the financial world.

But it is an odd place to sprout a mass-market seer. One of the few big

July 21-25: Buoyed by Greenspan's Optimism, the Dow Ends the Week Well Above 8,000

Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

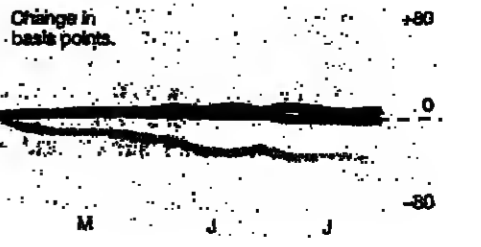
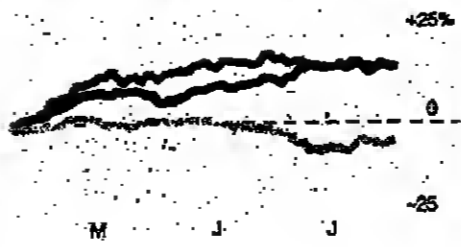
PRICES	
DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market S. & P. 500 index	Up 2.57% 838.79
Blue chips Dow 30 Industrials	Up 2.83% 8,113.44
Small capitalization Russell 2000 index	Up 0.65% 408.54

DOMESTIC BONDS	
Treasuries Ryan Labs. Total Return	Up 0.50% 203.53
Municipals Bond Buyer index	Up 0.59% 122.00
Corporates Merrill Lynch Master index	Up 0.55% 897.56

AROUND THE WORLD	
European stocks F.T.-Actuaries Europe	Down 0.07% 280.04
Asian stocks F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	Down 0.25% 154.37
Gold New York cash price	Down 0.94% \$326.50

YIELDS	
BONDS	
Long bonds	6.45%
30-year Treasuries	Down 7 basis pts.
Notes 2-year Treasuries	Down 2 basis pts.
Municipals Bond Buyer index	5.45% Down 4 basis pts.

OTHER INVESTMENTS	
Money market funds Taxable average	5.01% Up 1 basis pt.
Bank C.D.'s 1-year small savers	5.19% Down 1 basis pt.
Stocks S. & P. 500 dividend yield	1.64% Down 5 b.p.



The war with liberals is more or less permanent.

The New York Times

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Campaign Reform, Inch by Inch

The Senate hearings into last year's campaign fund-raising abuses were destined to make every professional politician squirm. In the last three weeks, Democratic and Republican senators have alternated between distrust and defensiveness as they rummaged for embarrassing disclosures in each other's political closets. Little by little, however, the proceedings led by Senator Fred Thompson are fulfilling their mandate to uncover the abuses of last year and lay the foundation for reform. This is largely attributable to Mr. Thompson and the one Democrat who has tried hardest to rise above partisanship, Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut.

Mr. Thompson failed initially to forge a partnership with the senior Democrat on the committee, Senator John Glenn. But he has also angered fellow Republicans by examining the abuses committed by his own party. These include the improper arrangements made by Haley Barbour, then Republican chairman, to secure foreign collateral for a bank loan in 1994. No fewer than three former Republican Party officials last week disputed Mr. Barbour's contention that he never deliberately sought foreign funds to help win the elections that year. It took considerable nerve for Mr. Thompson to lecture Mr. Barbour, as he did last week, about repaying that tainted loan.

No less alone among the Democrats, Mr. Lieberman has tried not to dismiss the sleaze around his own party's fund-raising operations. His honorable conduct contrasts with that of Senator Robert Torricelli, who seems to think blind loyalty to his party and President will endear him to New Jersey voters.

Perhaps dazzled by Mr. Torricelli's instinct for self-destruction, several Republicans have used the hearings solely as a platform to bash President Clinton. The tactic backfired for Senator Don Nickles of Oklahoma, who professed shock and dismay

that Mr. Clinton had used the White House for fund-raising coffees. Mr. Nickles was embarrassed when it was disclosed that he had signed a fund-raising appeal in 1990 for a reception at Vice President Dan Quayle's official residence. Republicans Susan Collins of Maine and Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania have at least done their homework and asked questions diligently.

Watching frightened politicians wriggle may be entertaining, but in this case it is important not to lose sight of what makes them so antsy. The campaign fund-raising system flew out of control last year and Americans want it reformed. The committee, for all the prognostications of failure, has already documented that the level of fund-raising and tawdry favors granted in return far exceeded any previous election. There were clear violations of the spirit if not the letter of laws enacted over many generations, most recently during the Watergate scandals of the 1970's. The peculiar excess that the committee has focused on so far, the transfer of foreign money, was possible because there was no limit on contributions from wealthy individuals, corporations and special interests to the Democratic and Republican parties. Congress can change that system.

The cause of reform got a little-noticed boost last week when former Presidents Gerald Ford, George Bush and Jimmy Carter endorsed the idea of banning these unlimited political contributions. Supporters of reform legislation now plan to bring it up in late September in the Senate, where the rules allow it to be attached as an amendment to other bills. The Thompson committee has one more week to resume its probe of Democratic practices before recessing in August. Mr. Thompson should consider coming back early to carry on hearings in late summer, drawing maximum attention to the cause of reform. He has led his fractious members to a good start. As the investigation proceeds, he must start to push his colleagues toward a consensus on how to alter a system Americans want changed.

Ernesto Zedillo's Place in History

Now that Mexicans have made clear their enthusiasm for democracy, President Ernesto Zedillo must determine how he will govern in the three remaining years of his presidency. He can defend the privileges and remaining powers of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, which absorbed punishing electoral losses earlier this month. Or he can make a clean break with the party's old guard and align himself squarely with the new, more democratic order he helped create.

There is only one sensible and constructive decision. Mr. Zedillo must seize the chance to reform his own party, build links to an opposition-controlled Congress and appoint new officials committed to building a society based on rule of law and respect for human rights.

Doing so will require a degree of courage and leadership that Mr. Zedillo has not always shown. Too often in his presidency, he has hesitated to cut Mexico free from its authoritarian, corrupt political practices. Even now, reform will be opposed by powerful forces in and outside the Government. But if Mr. Zedillo sidesteps these challenges, the opposition will proceed on its own. It will use congressional hearings and control of Mexico City's regional government to discredit and demolish the old order while a leaderless PRI slides into obstruction, irrelevance and decay. Mexico would make a smoother transition to stable, multiparty democracy if Mr. Zedillo offered constructive partnership to the inexperienced opposition leaders now exercising real power for the first time.

Mr. Zedillo's initial task is to reform the PRI itself. The current party leader, Humberto Roque Villanueva, must be replaced by someone more sympathetic to democratic change. The tradition that allows outgoing presidents to pick the PRI's next presidential nominee needs to be replaced by an open, competitive process involving regional primaries and a national party convention.

When the new Congress convenes in September,

Mr. Zedillo must help it finish the job of election law reform. This month's elections were supervised by an independent commission and public funding allowed opposition parties to broadcast televised appeals, both major advances. But the reform law was weakened by the PRI congressional majority. It needs to be amended to assure more equal access to money and media, and safeguards are required to prevent patronage abuses in rural areas.

To govern more effectively, Mr. Zedillo ought to assemble a centrist reform coalition drawn from all three major parties in the Congress. Multiparty cooperation on economic policies could assure welcome continuity whoever wins the next Presidential election.

Mr. Zedillo should also get a firmer grip on governmental administration. He can begin by appointing a new interior minister willing to hold state governors accountable for violations of federal criminal and election law. He should also give his able Attorney General, Jorge Madrazo, the full backing needed to resolve the case against Raúl Salinas, the former president's brother. Troubling questions still remain about the 1994 assassination of the PRI's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio.

The army, increasingly involved in anti-drug and urban police duties and accused of human rights violations in the states of Chiapas and Guerrero, can no longer be allowed to act outside the boundaries of law. Rule of law also means effective enforcement of Mexico's labor and environmental statutes as required by the North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Zedillo has earned respect for personal integrity and his commitment to cleaner elections. If he wants to be remembered as a force for historic change in Mexico, he now has to take on the broader opportunities made possible by this summer's election.

Head High

In central Iowa the corn is head high. It runs in perfect regimen right up to the ditches, where cattails and horsetail grass grow. No need for fences here, for there are few dissenters in a field of corn. On some farms the upright corn-leaves are as dull as old paint. On others they seem to glisten, and a driver passing by at high speed in the seat of a pickup truck catches a scattered reflection skimming over the acres of seed corn like a school of fish rushing across a saltwater flat. The geometry of farming seems, if anything, a little purer in the soybean fields, where the black earth flickers between the rows. The bean fields are very clean, not a weed in sight. They are, in fact, miracles of suppression as much as miracles of yield.

The gene for orderliness is visible all along the Iowa stretch of the Lincoln Highway. Near Jefferson, the beans carry the trait of neatness to the edge of town, and then the headstones take over, and then the lawns and flowerbeds, which appear to have been mowed with barber shears and weeded with tweezers.

At the corner of Chestnut Street, a trompe l'oeil

mural was painted 20 years ago on the side of a building that ooh wows Mary Ann's dress shop. The mural is a view of Jefferson from out of town to the east, and it confronts a driver who has just come in from that direction with the illusion of being back where he was five minutes ago. In the painting the thunderheads are piled high, as they were one recent evening, reproducing perfectly the sensation of being squashed bug-flat by the heat.

It was so hot that night that the only thing to do was to sit in the air-conditioned cab of a pickup, listen to the radio and drink root beer while the sun went bust. Across the road, a few intrepid fairgoers had gathered at the Greene County fairgrounds to watch cars race on a dirt-track oval of supremely fertile loam. The air filled with the chainsaw throting of the cars. Songs came and went, the root beer got stale, and the air-conditioning could barely keep time with the heat, which seemed to be thickening as the darkness grew. Then the D.J. cued up Lou Reed — "Walk on the Wild Side" — and everything was cool once again.

Don't Equate Assisted Suicide With Euthanasia

To the Editor:

I was distressed that in "Assisted Suicide? Not in My State" (Op-Ed, July 24), Ezekiel J. Emanuel and Linda L. Emanuel focus most of their arguments on euthanasia. Physician-assisted suicide and euthanasia are not synonymous. Doctor-assisted suicide involves self-administered medication, while euthanasia is wrought by others — with or without consent. Treating them as one is inappropriate.

The writers observe that state legislatures around the country are criminalizing euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide. This is hardly the first time that legislators have inaccurately reflected the will of the people. Researchers at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor found that 68 percent in their state favor physician-assisted suicide legislation. Other polls have similar findings.

The writers say that lawmakers are wary "because they know that it

is difficult, if not impossible, to completely insure that patients who request help in dying are making an uncoerced, rational choice." True, absolute certainty cannot be guaranteed. But the possibility that some impropriety might take place down the road is an inadequate basis for denying assistance to the patient in agony today.

ROBERT G. FABER
Northville, Mich., July 24, 1997
The writer is on the executive committee of Merian's Friends, a group advocating legalized physician-assisted suicide.

an adequate response to the question of doctor-assisted suicide.

Movements to improve the quality of end-of-life care should not be allowed to hijack the question of the morality of doctor-assisted suicide. There are legitimate moral reasons why people should be permitted control over the way in which they end their lives. States ought to enlarge, not restrict, this personal freedom at the deathbed.

TIMOTHY F. MURPHY
Chicago, July 24, 1997
The writer is head of the medical humanities program at the College of Medicine, U. of Illinois at Chicago.

Medicine Isn't Enough

To the Editor:

It is no longer morally sufficient to condemn euthanasia while ignoring the distress in which people actually die. Yet Ezekiel J. Emanuel and Linda L. Emanuel (Op-Ed, July 24) assume that improved medical care is

Continue the Debate

To the Editor:

In the recent Glucksberg and Vacco decision, the Supreme Court stated that the "earnest and profound debate about the morality, legality, and practicality of physician-assisted suicide" may now continue "as it should in a democratic society." Ezekiel J. Emanuel and Linda L. Emanuel disagree (Op-Ed, July 24). They state that with the defeat of an Ohio bill in 1996, "euthanasia all but disappeared from the public agenda until the last few years" and imply that with the Court's decision it will again.

Following the 1996 bill, there was the Nebraska Voluntary Euthanasia Act in 1937, the Connecticut Act to Legalize Euthanasia in 1959, the Idaho Voluntary Euthanasia Act in 1969 and the Oregon Voluntary Euthanasia Act in 1973. All were defeated. However, voters approved an Oregon measure in 1994, though now the Oregon Legislature has decided the voters must vote on the issue yet again.

I and most proponents of doctor assistance in dying agree there should be an increased focus on end-of-life care. Physician assistance in dying should be the last choice of terminally ill adults, not the first. Let the debate continue.

MORTON L. YANOW
Seattle, July 25, 1997
The writer, a lawyer, is on the board of the A.C.L.U.-Washington.

An 1812 Chase Scene Won Over America

To the Editor:

In "Constitution, Under Sail, Evokes a Century Past" (Marblehead Journal, July 22), you say the U.S.S. Constitution "won her way into Americans' hearts in 1812, when she defeated the British Guerriere off Nova Scotia in an exchange of broadsides." But by then, Americans' hearts had already been won.

In the first formal engagement of the War of 1812, the Constitution reached the open waters of the Atlantic on July 17, 1812, when it was sighted off the coast of southern New Jersey by a squadron of six British ships, headed by the Guerriere. What followed awed the nation.

As the American historian Robert McCauley notes, for the next 60 hours, the lone Constitution was under continuous fire by the pride of the British Navy, and "despite unfavorable winds, by hedging and towing, the ship managed to elude its pursuers and land safely at Boston,



Uncle Rama

three days later, thus terminating a chase that has gone down in history for its length, closeness and activity."

TEO GALLAGHER
New York, July 23, 1997

Forbidden Films Become Irresistible to Kids

To the Editor:

Your July 22 Arts pages article on the increase of violence in family films failed to mention the "forbidden fruit syndrome." Often when parents forbid their children to see action-adventure films, it only spurs kids to see it on the sly. When something is forbidden, we desire it even more.

RUTH F. BLOCK
New York, July 25, 1997

To the Editors,

Deborah A. Geier and Robert Berkman (letters, July 25) lament the lack of intelligent, independent women in today's movies. The strong women are there, just not where people are used to looking. Many small non-Hollywood companies and foreign companies are producing some of the best movies we've ever heard of.

If moviegoers are concerned about Hollywood's atrocious claptrap, they should turn to the movie industries of Europe, Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

NEEL V. KUMAR
Iowa City, July 25, 1997

Computer Tailgaters

To the Editor:

In the brave new world of automated highways (news article, July 23), the computers used to program the special cars seem to be just as foolhardy as many drivers. The photo accompanying your article shows two cars zooming along, with the second car dangerously tailgating the first.

In spite of the assurances by Jim Rillings of the National Automated Highway System Consortium that once the computer takes over, "you can just sit back and let your mind wander," I suspect that a computerized car traveling at high speed just a car length behind me would concentrate my thoughts most wonderfully.

MICHAEL MAXTONE-GRAHAM
New York, July 23, 1997

Busy Beltway Nonthink

To the Editor:

Of particular interest in your July 20 news article on how Washington's policy institutes are rethinking their roles was the account of why the Brookings Institution hired Richard N. Haass, formerly of the Bush Administration, to make Brookings more attractive to Republicans.

According to your article, Mr. Haass believes that "the study of foreign policy by outsiders should be thriving, since Government officials generally are too busy to think."

Are we to assume that part of his appeal to Brookings as a centrist foreign policy specialist was the likelihood that he was too busy to think during his stint in the Bush Administration? The intellectual interactions within Washington seem as circular as the Beltway.

CHARLES D. SMITH
Tucson, Ariz., July 20, 1997

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Those selected may be shortened for space reasons. Fax letters to (212) 556-3622 or send by electronic mail to letters@nytimes.com, or by regular mail to Letters to the Editor, The New York Times, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10036-3559.

To the Editor:

The demise of the Angelika 57 (news article, July 23) and other Manhattan movie theaters is heartbreaking. One reason theaters are closing is the reluctance of distributors to book a film in more than one theater in a particular geographical area, even though that area may be quite large and have a substantial population.

This policy limits these smaller, one-screen theaters from obtaining a steady stream of quality movies. With insufficient gross revenues, they can't afford to renew their leases at the higher rentals and they're forced to close.

ELLIOTT S. KANBAR
President, Quad Cinema
New York, July 25, 1997

Half-Right on Cocaine

To the Editor:

The Clinton Administration proposes to replace the 100-to-1 disparity between crack and powder cocaine mandatory sentencing guidelines with a more moderate 10 to 1 ratio (editorial, July 23).

While I agree that the gap should be eliminated, I caution that the Administration's plan is misguided. The Administration would soften the law, raising the threshold at which the mandatory minimum for crack is applied from 5 grams to 25.

If we are serious about winning the war on drugs, zero tolerance must be more than just a slogan. It must be the law. I have introduced legislation, co-sponsored by Representative Gerald B.H. Solomon of New York, that increases the punishment imposed for selling powder cocaine to that for dealing crack. The drug war will not be won with concessions, but only with a dedication of resources and a commitment to tough laws.

BILL PASCRELL JR.
Member of Congress, 8th Dist., N.J.
Washington, July 25, 1997

Protests Over Amazon Logging Are Too Hasty

To the Editor:

Your July 21 news article on the Brazilian Government's decision to open the Amazon rain forest to logging presents valid aspects of the forestry challenge in the Amazon, but misses some key points.

We tend to oversimplify forestry issues in terms of either destroying forests or saving them by keeping people out. But when we "save" forests in developing countries, we cannot ignore the growing number of

poor people who seek survival by using forestry resources. The challenge is to make this use as sustainable as possible.

The announcement of a one-year contract to log 12,355 acres in Amazon timber reserves and to award further licenses this year and next spurred protest. Compare this first contract with the approximately 10,000 acres a day that are deforested by illegal logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. Although deforestation in the Amazon is large in scale, 90 percent of the forest area remains intact.

Most experts now agree that forest management is the only sustainable and economically productive option for most of the Amazon. Forest products could support millions of people. Brazilians are investing considerable effort and money in several of the most complex environmental and development issues encountered anywhere — including harvesting forests for economic and social benefit without destroying them.

These efforts are more promising for forest conservation than a simplistic protection policy, which is futile in areas of overwhelming poverty.

RALPH SCHMIDT
Director, Forests Program
U.N. Development Program
New York, July 23, 1997

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Work Is Moral And So Is Workfare

By Robert A. Sirico

O GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Once again, welfare reform and passionate moral claims have intersected. This time the issue is workfare. New York City requires 33,000 people who receive welfare to work for their benefits, and the city expects to expand the program to 100,000 people in the next few years. But 68 liberal churches, synagogues and nonprofit groups have declared that they will not hire any of these workfare recipients. They claim that the city's program is tantamount to slavery because participants are not paid in wages or salaries.

"We don't want to say five years from now, here was an evil system that grew up around us and we didn't resist it," said the Rev. Peter Laarmann of the Judson Memorial Church in Greenwich Village.

The slavery analogy is wrong. In fact, those who accept workfare assignments are receiving payment — in the form of welfare benefits. They are paid by public authorities rather than private employers, but they are paid.

Aside from their benefit checks, workfare participants gain something else. They learn skills and the sense of responsibility necessary for moving from welfare to work permanently. For people on welfare, who have a hard time getting their feet in an employer's door, workfare at least gives them a fighting chance to complete later on.

The clergy members and leaders of nonprofit groups who insist that they would be "slave drivers" if they employ people on workfare obscure the fact that recipients are not actually forced to take the jobs the city assigns them. They have another option: They can stop receiving public assistance and instead enter the labor force on their own.

Promoting self-respect, not slavery.

Workfare is not a ball and chain. It is an opportunity for the poor to enter the labor market, an opportunity they might not otherwise have. Once workfare participants have the skills and desire to seek regular employment, they need only do a simple calculation: Is my welfare check worth more or less than the wages I would be making in a real job?

Most everyone remembers his first job. The pay is low, the work is hard and the frustrations are many. We don't remember the paychecks so much as the lessons learned: how to handle responsibilities, how to deal with difficult bosses, how to endure long hours and how to set priorities.

This experience is what prepares us for higher-paying jobs and greater responsibility. The work we do also becomes a big part of our personal identity. When we are productive we are entitled to self-respect and respect from others.

Work can also be seen, from a theological perspective, as a moral duty for those who can do it. Saint Paul said, "If a man will not work, neither let him eat." Through work a person develops not only physically and mentally, but spiritually as well. The religious leaders in New York who are protesting workfare should be the first to recognize this.

Yet the benefits of work are denied to those trapped in poverty. And by providing welfare without tying it to any obligations, we have created a system that offers few means of escape. If we are looking for the ball and chain, we need look no further than unchecked subsidies for doing nothing but staying poor.

Workfare programs are far from perfect. In the short run, they can be as costly to taxpayers as the old system of requiring nothing from welfare recipients. Workfare can also pose difficulties for single mothers, who need to find care for their children. And it requires sacrifices from employers, who bear the burden of training unskilled employees.

Yet no one said the transition from a failed system of subsidized poverty to one of work and productivity would be smooth. Workfare may not accomplish miracles but it offers hope. Its main benefit is that it teaches that there is moral merit to work. If New York City's workfare program sends that message, it deserves support.

Robert A. Sirico, a Roman Catholic priest, is president of the Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty.



Neanderthals on the Run

By Chris Stringer and Robin McKie

They were big, brawny and, despite the bad publicity, fairly brainy as well. But the role and fate of Europe's most famous cavemen, the Neanderthals, have puzzled scientists for decades.

Were these ancient folks the ancestors of all people of European origin living today? Or were they only evolutionary cousins, a different species destined to die out 30,000 years ago in caves in France and Spain?

For years, those who held the former view dominated academia, but in the last decade they have been forced to concede ground, often acrimoniously, to the latter theory: that Neanderthals, despite modern, human-like behavior — care of their injured and burial of their dead, for example — were not our ancestors.

Skull shapes, measurements of leg and arm bones, and the dating of fossil finds all indicate that Europeans did not evolve from Neanderthals, but from the people who replaced the Neanderthals. And recent work led by Dr. Svante Paabo at Munich University may have ended the debate.

Dr. Paabo's team has extracted and cloned Neanderthal DNA and shown that it is markedly different from ours, and certainly not the DNA of a species that is supposed to be an

immediate forbear of Homo sapiens. We can now say from their genes that the Neanderthal line began to separate from ours more than a half million years ago.

But whose genes do we possess? If they are not from Neanderthal, what is their origin? These are questions that have been largely ignored in the

We're all alike but not like them.

wake of Dr. Paabo's exciting work. Yet the answers are important, for they tell us much about our own nature and identity: that we all have a recent African origin.

The people who replaced the Neanderthals 40 millennia ago, the Cro-Magnons, began to emerge from Africa less than 100,000 years ago. The African emigrants eventually replaced all other hominid species — Neanderthals in Europe, Solo Man in Java and the descendants of Peking Man in China.

The implications for the idea of race are profound. If modern humanity is made up of people who are all recent descendants of a few African pioneers, it is equally clear that Homo sapiens must be a startlingly homogenous species. We simply have not had time to diverge genetically in any meaningful manner.

And that, indeed, is the case. If we compare ourselves with our nearest evolutionary cousin, the common chimpanzee of Central Africa, we find it has three subspecies, "races" that — using a genetic analysis — are

almost 10 times as different from each other as are the African, European and Asian categories of Homo sapiens.

In the past, the races were assumed to be the vestiges of million-year-old cleavages in the human family tree. Race had a profound biological meaning by that reckoning. But now it has become apparent that our differentiation into Eskimos, Bushmen, Australians, Scandinavians and so on occurred only in the last 50,000 years, and that race is a short and superficial coda to the long song of evolution.

Nevertheless, some scientists and those with narrow political agendas have put forward arguments to sustain the idea that races exist with fundamental biological differences.

Instead of concocting divisive theories, we would be better served to recognize the importance of recent data that will help us find the attributes that separated Homo sapiens from other early humans like the Neanderthals. The bones and blood of the dead and the living now provide the broad outlines of how we began and then prospered.

Our DNA lineage points unmistakably to a common ancestor whose offspring evolved into Homo sapiens shortly before the African exodus. Though modern humans may not look exactly alike, we are indeed all Africans under the skin. □

Seductive Tax Theory

By Reed Shuldiner

The tax bill now in Congress is supposed to center on things like tax credits for children and college tuition, but it may rise or fall on the issue of indexing capital gains. House and Senate Republican conferees have agreed on indexing capital gains for inflation, and President Clinton has threatened to veto any bill that includes indexing.

In practice, indexing is a good idea. In fact, it is not indexing of capital gains that is needed neither for fairness nor to encourage investment. Indexing would add substantial complexity to the income tax system and add in the long run would

Indexing capital gains sounds simple. It isn't.

blow the budget. Why would indexing be needed? Consider Emily, who buys some stock for \$5,000 and 10 years later sells it for \$8,000. She owes tax on a capital gain of \$3,000. But some of that gain is not a real increase in value, it is simply the result of inflation. (At an inflation rate of 2.4 percent, half of Emily's gain would come from inflation.) Isn't it unfair to tax Emily on the inflation portion of her capital gain?

It is true that inflation causes gains to be overstated. And in a "pure" income tax, fairness would dictate that capital gains be indexed. But we do not have a pure income tax.

In the real world, capital gains get all sorts of preferential treatment. Most obviously, they get preferential rates. And they are not taxed until assets are sold, unlike wages and bank accounts, which are taxed as money is earned. A tax deferred is a tax reduced. Finally, capital gains are forgiven on assets held until death.

When you put these tax breaks and others together, the average tax burden on capital gains is lower than the burden on other income, like wages. Indexing would lower taxes on capital gains even more.

The fairness argument is even weaker when you consider that many assets are debt-financed. If an asset is financed with debt, the inflation loss on the asset is offset by an inflation gain on the debt. To correctly tax debt-financed assets, you need to either index both the asset (reducing your gain) and the debt (reducing your interest deduction), or index neither. The tax bill would give an unwarranted benefit by indexing the asset without doing so to the debt.

Is indexing needed to encourage investment? Since investors look at the overall tax burden, and the overall tax burden on capital gains is relatively low, the answer is no. Moreover, when you take debt-financing into account, indexing may encourage wasteful tax shelters.

So the case for indexing is at best weak and at worst nonexistent. What about the case against indexing? Its two big problems are complexity and cost. It appears simple to index, but it can be devilishly complex. Taxpayers are already burdened with too many computations; indexing would mean many more. But that is just the beginning. Indexing raises messy issues that would result in years of litigation and endless changes in laws and regulations.

Finally, there is the issue of revenue. Not only is indexing expensive, but Congress is seriously underestimating its cost as well. For budget purposes Congress ignores revenue losses more than five years out, but the indexing proposal is designed so that the first revenue losses would not come until 2004. After that, the revenue loss would grow each year as the pool of indexed assets increased. It is a recipe for budgetary disaster.

In short, at today's inflation rates, the complexity and revenue costs of indexing are simply not justified by the fairness and efficiency claims. If high rates of inflation return, the question can be revisited.

Reed Shuldiner is a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Essay Saving Facepowder

WILLIAM SAFIRE

WASHINGTON — It was mid-October, the final month of the 1996 Presidential campaign. A column in this space titled "The Asian Connection" had just appeared, followed the next day by a front-page article about John Huang's fund-raising in The Wall Street Journal. Though TV lagged, The L.A. Times and New York Times were advancing the story of illegal Asian money flowing into the Democratic campaign.

But silence from the Republicans. Not only were they not the original source of the story, they offered little newsworthy reaction. I ran into Haley Barbour, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, campaigning in Birmingham, Ala., and put it to him: Did he have a statement?

His reply: "This is something for Ross Perot to hit hard." That struck me as curious; why Perot, the third-party candidate — why not Dole and Barbour? I put it down to the Republican inability to react swiftly to news.

Now it comes clear. Haley must have been worried that the Asian connection would boomerang. The Republican think tank he headed — an adjunct to the R.N.C. — had in 1994 borrowed \$2 million on the collateral of Ambrosius Tung Young, a citizen of Taiwan. Haley made the deal aboard a yacht in Hong Kong and was reluctant at first to blast Clinton for foreign fund-raising.

At the Thompson hearings, that G.O.P. fund-raising chicken came home to roost. As usual, most media coverage of the Barbour appearance centered on the witness's performance — "spirited," "well-prepared," "combative" — and less on the evidence of wrongdoing developed. We cover the show but ignore the case.

The case is that a top Republican official solicited a huge loan from a foreign national. The millions traveled through an affiliated think tank to the National Committee and — because money is fungible — materially helped G.O.P. political campaigns.

Barbour insists this shell game was legal; if so, the law needs tightening. He borrowed from a foreigner on the anticipation of a favorable I.R.S. ruling on a think tank's status; that was foolish and — most damaging to his reputation — politically debilitating. His Republicans stiffed Mr. Young for half his loan and now the R.N.C. must make him whole.

The Asian lender used a colorful expression to explain his loan: not just to gain influence and access, but "to put powder on my face." That usually

derivative Chinese phrase — *tu zhi mo fen*, "rouge and powder" — means "to hide blemishes with makeup," its extended meaning "to improve one's image with superiors."

That's behind some foreign giving. But to equate the one-time ethical lapse of a G.O.P. campaign chief with the sustained, widespread, and probably espionage-ridden marriage of Asian money in the Clinton-Gore

'Everybody doesn't do it.'

White House is to fall for the "everybody does it" excuse.

"Everybody doesn't do it," said Barbour (meaning, "Not everybody does it"). He's right; the scale of the Clinton-Gore Great Asian Access Sale is unprecedented, its pattern of cover-up unique.

The White House Commerce cover-up has spread to the Justice Department. Last credible evidence developed by the Senate implicating a "covered person" (Vice President Gore), Janet Reno resisted allowing victimized nuns to testify publicly. Not even Democratic senators could swallow that insult.

In the same way, when the House's Burton committee subpoenaed Justice Department records of \$700,000 in wire transfers from Vietnam to an account in the Banque Indo-Suez supposedly controlled by Ron Brown, Justice responded three days later with a subpoena for all Chairman Burton's election records.

Dan Burton is undeterred. His committee will hire a D.C. superlawyer or former U.S. Attorney as counsel this week. Its staff is quietly taking depositions from aides in White House chiefs of staff and now-unprivileged counsel.

The vital power to depose witnesses under oath was voted at the behest of House Rules Chairman Gerry Solomon, who last week induced Secretary of State Albright to help bring Charlie Trie back from his Chinese hideout. Solomon, first in Congress to blow the whistle on espionage, gets few headlines but gets results.

Republicans who make mistakes and try to brazen their way out will get roughed up in the investigations; that's healthy. But let us keep our eye on the main arena: the Clinton-Gore sale of influence to agents of Beijing.

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THE ARTS

From Metal-Head to Metal-God

By ANDREW C. REVKIN

IN 1983, WHEN TIM OWENS was 16, his older brother brought home "Screaming for Vengeance," an album by Judas Priest, the mournful, chord-crunching British band that was one of the pioneers of heavy metal. From that moment, the portly, baby-faced teenager from Akron, Ohio, was smitten.

"His room — walls and ceiling — was nothing but posters of Judas Priest," recalled his mother, Sherri Owens.

The fixated young fan celebrated his 18th birthday with a cake iced with an image of the horned monster from the cover of the next Judas Priest album. Soon afterward, exploiting the soaring tenor voice he trained in his high school's madrigal choir, Tim Owens donned studded bracelets and a leather vest and began singing in a string of Judas Priest tribute and cover bands, mimicking every nuance of Judas Priest's vocalist, Rob Halford, from his haunting howls to his habit of closing some shows by riding a Harley-Davidson motorcycle on stage.

Mr. Owens is now 29 years old, and the walls of his den are still covered with photographs of Judas Priest. But this time, he is in them. In an extraordinarily improbable variant of the all-American success story, Mr. Owens has risen from devotee to icon, from metal-head to metal-god. He is about to be transformed from a hard-working singer in a cover band and a suit-wearing traveling salesman of office supplies into Ripper Owens, the new lead vocalist for the band he once worshipped.

Although long-lived rock bands often go through changes in membership over the years — with Judas Priest itself having had more than half a dozen drummers in its 25-year existence — rock aficionados are hard put to cite any other instance in which a musician from a tribute band moved up to the real thing, and certainly not as lead vocalist.

Adding to the remarkable nature of Mr. Owens' career move is the fact that he came to the attention of Judas Priest not because he sought the band out but by dint of a grainy, homemade videotape of one of his performances, made without his knowledge by two Judas Priest fans.

"I still can't quite believe it," said Mr. Owens, who still has a Charlie Brown youthfulness in his round face and lives in a neat little frame house next door to his parents in a blue-collar Akron neighborhood surrounded by crumbling factories, junkyards and tattoo parlors.

The group and its manager have been grooming Mr. Owens for his new role, trying to mold an image that minimizes the past. The name Tim is becoming only a memory. Comparisons to Mr. Halford are discouraged. So are stories of birthday

cakes, madrigals and mothers.

"That's not very heavy metal," explained Jane Andrews, Judas Priest's manager. "We don't want to turn off the fans."

But Judas Priest fans are already fascinated. The legend of Ripper is spreading on the World Wide Web and in magazines like Metal Edge. In a chrome-and-leather universe, one in which metal-heads dress and coif to ape their heroes, one of their own has magically ascended into the heavens.

Like any Horatio Alger tale, the saga of Ripper Owens began with working-class roots, in Kenmore, a close-knit Akron neighborhood of cozy, neatly tended houses in the decaying heart of the post-industrial American Midwest. His father, Troy, works in a jewelry warehouse. His mother runs a baby-sitting service in her living room. His brother, Troy Jr., who first introduced him to Judas Priest, works for the phone company.

The teen-age Tim Owens, like most of his friends, was drawn to hard rock, but he was musically omnivorous. "When I was in grade school, we all acted like Kiss," he said. "But I was also going round singing Billy Joel. I was a huge Elvis fan."

His parents shared his musical eclecticism, enjoying the heavy metal sound as much as they enjoyed the Rolling Stones and Dion. Yet unlike his friends, Tim Owens also loved music of the Renaissance, and his supple tenor was at the heart of the prize-winning 16-member madrigal choir at Kenmore High. "He had the grungy jeans and bandanna and garage bands," recalls Sally Schneider, the choir director. "But he also looked great in a tuxedo singing Orlando Lasso," the Italian madrigal composer.

Still, his first love was Judas Priest. On weekend nights, Mr. Owens would stand at the front of the pit at the Akron Agora, a heavy metal club, singing along on every lyric as U.S. Metal, a popular local cover band, bashed its way through Priest classics like "Victim of Changes."

He watched intently as the band's lead singer, Jim Williams, did his imitation of Judas Priest's Rob Halford. As Mr. Owens sang along with the show on stage, he essentially began his Judas Priest tutorial by mimicking a mimic.

One night he was noticed by Dan Johnson and Steve Trent, two young musicians who were looking for a singer for a new band. "Timmy was a little pudgy kid, but he was belting out these songs so loud you could hear him over the P.A.," said Mr. Johnson. "His highs were incredibly shrill. We said to each other, 'What about him?'"

The result of the encounter was Damage Inc., a band that developed a loyal local following as it played songs by Judas Priest, Metallica, Slayer and Anthrax. But Judas

Priest was always the heart of the group's repertoire. Even when the band changed its name to Brainicide and shifted its musical style somewhat, Mr. Owens and his friends continued to play what had become a signature song, Judas Priest's "Victim of Changes."

"There's this point in the live version when Halford holds this 'no, no, noooooo,'" Mr. Johnson said. "And Tim would hold that note infinitely, absolutely as long as he could. Every time, he would stagger around the stage and nearly fall down, deprived of oxygen."

The local mosh pit crowds loved it, and the band attracted a loyal following. But in 1990, Brainicide headed into uncharted territory that one local fan described as "death metal meets psychotic metal." There wasn't much room for vocals, so Mr. Owens left and replaced his first role model, Mr. Williams, in U.S. Metal. The next year, while still playing in U.S. Metal, he also became the vocalist for Winters Bane, a hard writing original songs in an almost operatic heavy metal style.

MARRIED AND THE father of a little girl (he later divorced and now declines to talk about his family), Mr. Owens also focused more on his day job as a purchasing agent for Akron's oldest law firm, Buckingham, Doolittle & Burroughs. "At work Tim would be conservative — no earrings, short hair," said Robert Forank, the firm's purchasing manager. "We'd go out golfing."

In 1994, Winters Bane recorded an album for a German label, Massacre Records, that sold about 8,000 copies abroad but was never released in the United States. To help raise its profile, the group worked out an effective touring technique in which it booked profitable shows under the name British Steel — a Judas Priest tribute band — then opened under its own name.

"It worked great," Mr. Owens said. "We went from getting \$50 a show to \$1,000. I'd sing 45 minutes of Winters Bane originals, then put on the leather and do two hours of Priest. People would look up and say, 'Hey, isn't that the same guy?'"

Mr. Owens left the law firm and took a part-time sales job, which meshed better with his music. All along, he harbored a dream that he might someday get to meet the real Judas Priest. His wish was partly granted one night as British Steel played in Virginia Beach, Va., the hometown of Scott Travis, Judas Priest's drummer. Mr. Travis, who was at the club, was sufficiently impressed with the band to go on stage and join in on "Metal Gods," a Judas Priest song.

For Mr. Owens, that was a pinnacle of sorts. "I was so amazed that I'd met a member of Judas Priest," he said. "I was in awe."

Unaware that bigger things were to come, Mr. Owens stuck to his routine, selling office products by day and singing by night. British Steel traveled from Wisconsin to western New York State, developing loyal fans in towns like Buffalo and Altoona, Pa.

But metal was fading and grunge was ascending. In 1995, Mr. Owens followed the musical tide and joined Seattle, a cover band doing alternative rock. He did well in his double life, making enough money to buy a used Jaguar sedan. He had Judas Priest tattoos, but high enough on his arms that they were hidden by the sleeves of golfing shirts. That way he wouldn't raise eyebrows when he played with friends from work at a local country club.

Through the early 1990's, the same musical tide that prompted Mr. Owens to abandon heavy metal for alternative rock had also relegated his longtime heroes to the discount bins in music stores.

The last time Judas Priest made headlines was in 1990, when a trial judge in Nevada rejected a \$6.2 million product liability lawsuit claiming that subliminal messages in a Judas Priest song had prompted two Nevada teenagers to shoot themselves in the head. The next year, after having sold 15 million albums since 1973, the band essentially dissolved when Mr. Halford quit to pursue other musical projects.

In 1993, however, the other band members decided to try to re-form and find a new front man. They listened to hundreds of tapes and auditions of talented singers, but no one was quite right. Then, through a remarkable series of chance events, Mr. Owens' vocal abilities and ferocious stage manner came to the attention of his idols.

The key was a grainy, jerky videotape of Mr. Owens in his Rob Halford role in British Steel, made in 1995 at Sherlock's, a club in Erie, Pa. The tape had been made by a pair of Judas Priest fans, Christa Lentine, a tanning-parlor attendant from Churchville, N.Y., and her cousin Julie Vitto, from Rochester. After the show, the women told Mr. Owens they knew members of Judas Priest. "They said Judas Priest is going to get this tape," Mr. Owens recalled. "I said, 'Yeah, right.'"

In fact, Ms. Lentine was dating Mr. Travis, the band's drummer. In February 1996, as Mr. Travis was packing up to go to England for a final round of auditions, Ms. Lentine stuck the



Tim Owens, left, with his parents, Troy and Sherri Owens

tape of Mr. Owens in one of the drummer's bags. "I said, 'You've got to check out this guy.' Scott didn't have any interest. He said they weren't looking for a Rob clone."

Nonetheless, over in Wales, where the band was preparing for the try-outs, Mr. Travis and his band mates decided to watch the video.

"I've seen some amazing things in my life," said Glen Tipton, a founding member of the band. "But I couldn't believe this."

Then came a cascade of phone calls, first from the band to Ms. Vitto to find out if the tape was doctored ("I said, 'Tim's for real,'" she told them), then from Ms. Vitto to Mr. Owens, who was instructed to call Ms. Andrews, the band's manager. When he telephoned Ms. Andrews, she asked if he had a passport.

Two days later, Mr. Owens was on an overnight flight to England and then heading by car to the farm in Wales, where the band was holed up. "I could hear music inside," Mr. Owens recalled. "I walk in the dining room, and there's this giant table. There's Ian Hill. And then there's Scott, way down playing drums. And Glen sitting on an amp, jamming. You're used to seeing them on posters all around your room, and then you're there with them."

Mr. Tipton suggested that his visitor eat something and get some rest

after his long trip. He could try singing tomorrow. "But I said, 'Let's do it now.'" Mr. Owens recalled. "There was no way I was going to sleep."

The band, an engineer and Ms. Andrews retreated to a glass sound booth and started rolling a voiceless tape. The song was "Victim of Changes," his old standard. He roared into the first verse, "Whisky woman, don't you know it, driving me insane —" but was interrupted as Mr. Tipton cut short the tape, hit a button and spoke over an intercom: "You've got the job."

"We'd listened to literally thousands of singers," Mr. Tipton said later. "Russian Eskimos, men, women, people from all corners of the world, knowns, unknowns. But here we knew without a shadow of a doubt we'd found our man. He went out there and completely stunned us."

Mr. Owens sang a few more tunes, including "The Ripper," a dark ode to Jack the Ripper. Mr. Tipton immediately decided that Ripper should be the newcomer's stage name.

The next morning, Mr. Owens was taken to the airport for the trip back to Akron. His parents picked him up in Cleveland, and as they were driving back to Akron he gave them an autographed picture of him posing with the band. On it was written: "Mom and Dad, dreams do come true. I love you." □

A Pragmatic Australian

By JEAN NATHAN

AS SHIRLEY BARRETT strode confidently through the lobby and out of the Stanhope Hotel in Manhattan recently, topping six feet in her converse sandals, wearing a yellow-and-blue polo shirt and red-and-white checked pants that on her long legs appeared to be pedal pushers, she had a look that was more suburban soccer mom than *signée* Euro. In fact, she is a film director from Sydney, Australia, whose first feature movie, "Love Serenade," has made the rounds of the world's most important festivals, winning acclaim and causing her to be mentioned in a



Director Shirley Barrett

lineage with directors like Gillian Armstrong and Jane Campion.

At the age of 35, a graduate of the intensely competitive Australian Film, Television and Radio School, Ms. Barrett has moved forward in her chosen profession with nary a glitch. Her short film "Cherith," completed in 1988 as a requirement for her film-school degree, attracted the attention of Ms. Campion, who recommended it to Jan Chapman, who is best known outside Australia for producing "The Piano." Ms. Campion's most celebrated film. Now, Ms. Chapman has produced "Love Serenade," the story of two

sisters, a hairdresser and a waitress, who lose both their heads and hearts to a washed-up, thrice-divorced king of Brisbane radio who he comes to work at the radio station in Sunray, their tiny hometown. Sunray is technically out the back but is certainly the back of beyond, and the arrival of this representative of a more sophisticated world has comic and not-so-comic results.

"Love Serenade" was completed in May 1996, and its distribution rights were bought by Miramax even before the final sound mix. A month after it was completed, it won the prestigious Camera d'Or award for best first feature at Cannes.

"It's been on the whole a dream run for me," Ms. Barrett said. Her garb may not have suited her situation, but it suited her, matched as it was by a personality that is remarkably unpretentious and unconflicted. "I think it's an Australian thing to endeavor out to take yourself too seriously," she offered.

Ms. Barrett describes herself as the product of "a good, straightforward upbringing," the fourth child of a mother who was a librarian and a father who was a Presbyterian minister and then left the church. Her parents' virtual ban on television made it necessary to find other forms of entertainment (Shirley lied to her schoolmates, saying she was a regular "Batman" watcher). She and her older sister, she recalled, played "complicated doll games," inventing "complicated characters, incredible scenarios." And she was an avid reader and writer.

"Basically, I thought of myself as quite a little writer," she said, noting that many of the stories, in stark contrast to her sunny nature, shared "terrible gruesome outcomes." In adolescence, her writing morphed into "copious diary keeping," dealing with her romantic fantasies and crushes on boys. Some of this material made it into "Love Serenade."

(Romantic heartbreak had a short run in her case. Since the age of 19, she has been involved with Chris Norris, a computer animator. They have been married for four years and have two daughters, Sabrina, 2, and Emmeline, 9 months.)

After high school, she drifted into a liberal arts program at Melbourne

University, but she dropped out after two years and became a singer and songwriter for a band called the Fruit Pastilles. Eventually, at the age of 23, she ended up in the scriptwriting division of the Australian Film, Television and Radio School in Sydney. Once there, she said, a light went on. "This is what I want to do," she recalls thinking.

At 26, she wrote and directed "Cherith," a short comedy about an evangelical minister's daughter who cannot speak in tongues. (The minister is played by George Shevtsov, who also plays the disk jockey in "Love Serenade.") The short work won awards all over Australia.

Television, that medium denied in childhood, then became her professional mainstay. Her work as a television director ran from soaps to dramatic series to awards shows. "It forced me to learn to think visually, and I needed it," she said of these assignments. "But I thought the only thing I could do to kind break out of it was to write my feature film script."

Like the Barrett sisters' complex doll games, "Love Serenade" was thought up in the midst of a sort of void.

Every Christmas, Ms. Barrett accompanies her husband to his hometown, Robinvale, population 1,700, in northwest Victoria, about 600 miles from Sydney. Before her first trip there, 14 years ago, she anticipated "a pretty, pastoral, idyllic setting," she said. What she found was a "bleak and hostile place, thorny and prickly, lonely and isolated." In other words, a small dying town with little to recommend it and not a lot to do except climb the steps of its giant wheat silos to get a better view of the surrounding outthrusting.

While Robinvale wasn't conducive to her attempts at entertainment, it did fire her imagination. And a story set there percolated in her mind with each successive visit. (She borrowed the title from the Barry White song, which she considers "the most creepy seduction song"; the soundtrack includes that and other songs by Mr. White as well as other 70's classics like "The Hustle" and "What the World Needs Now Is Love.") □

THAY WHAT?

BY JUNE BOGGS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

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ACROSS

- Steady
- Sautéed dish
- Edison's middle name
- Dessert item
- Silver Ghost, informally
- Lohengrin's love
- Activist
- Up
- Title for a cleric's book?
- Teen fantasy?
- Do type
- Gone
- 1995 Pitt flick
- Product of the press?
- Quickly apply
- Goodfellow — Tex.
- It may be black or green
- Deep bell sound
- Mr. Hyde, e.g.
- Cybernetics pioneer — Wiener
- Firm
- Pinochle combo
- "Dirty dog" for one
- City discussed at the 1954 Geneva Conference
- Senate support
- Cows, maybe
- Opposite of baja
- Black spot
- Kind of expression
- They cross the line
- one
- Bank deposit
- Sewing tool
- Masseuse's target
- "Was — blame?"
- Program
- Ring org.
- 70-Across weapon
- Miss America attire
- Dweller across the strait from Singapore
- Stadium sight
- Horrible
- Prefix with mechanics
- Thick fog, in slang
- "Man" (1974 spy/sci-fi film)
- Center of activity
- Wit
- Part of a W.W.II exclamation
- Search for x
- Bit of business attire
- Kind of apparel
- Foreign refusal
- Shower with flowers
- Certain model railroads
- Ardent and then some
- Cavern, in poetry
- "Backdraft" concern
- Old piece

DOWN

- Support —
- Virginia Senator
- Lily relative
- Hints
- Artsy one
- Engage in a food fight at KFC?
- Out of this world
- Sight at Dulles
- "That'll show you!"
- Deem
- Screw (up)
- Hero-worship
- Like Australia's western plateau
- Famous Tuesday Club member
- bark beetle
- Creepy Myrna
- Repeatedly
- Ultimate

78 Small fastener

79 City ESE of Bombay

80 Water ring

82 Chilling

83 Go up and down the dial

85 Budge

87 Whittens

92 It might come out of a summit

94 Rose-red dye

95 Stove workspace

97 Fictional ghost

98 It passes between decks

104 Clangor

105 Be ready for

106 It meant nothing to Caesar

109 Capital of Manche

110 North or South district in Hawaii

111 Black

112 Drops outside

113 Musician Brian

114 Hubbub

115 Procter & Gamble soap

116 Oomph

117 Year in Nero's reign

118 Agency overseeing Fed. records

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DANCERS ACT SKEE JOE
ATEALOT PERSONAL POPE
BEATLOUPLAYERS OTIS
KATS OVER COHEN APPTS
LOSS SWEETKISS STORE
YUP HOBES SHARKS
ARDENT ZEN CAMERA
BAR SALON POLICESTING
STITCH IND HOSTEL BOE
FRAPPE DANTE LASSOS
ETUDES VINAS RECORD
FLEXED FACTS MADCAP
OIR ARISTO TIS UPPER
BOYTOGREAT EYROS BEE
JUVALS ANT JEWELL
SCORES THORP SCR
ONIA FREEDDAD FDS
TOLIE BEATY CPED ROCK
LIES BEANTYASSOCIATION
ICEB SETASIDE CORBET
TEY TRAS NIE ANDEBT

مكتبة النهر

Ethical school of thought

High school students around the world are beginning to study ethical issues through a program developed in Jerusalem, Susan Sappir reports

Yesterday's science fiction is today's news. A sheep named Dolly is conceived from the cells of a single animal in the first non-sexual reproduction of a mammal. A spaceship lands on Mars, and finds interesting rocks but no life - yet.

These and other breakthroughs raise profound questions: Should human cloning be allowed? Should we colonize Mars?

An international assembly of 100 high school students and teachers gathered in Jerusalem this month to consider these and other questions. They are pioneering a global high school curriculum called Ethics in Science and Humanities (ESH).

The program integrates the study of ethics into every subject. It was launched by the Israel Arts and Science Academy (IASA) - a Jerusalem high school for gifted children. The program was conceived by educators concerned about an apparent decline in morals in a world that encourages technical expertise but fails to nurture an adequate sense of responsibility.

The premise is: "You need to know the consequences of what you do," says Robert Asher, founder and president of the IASA, a three-year residential high school overlooking Jerusalem's Biblical Zoo. "We changed our curriculum a year ago. No student studies biology without studying cloning or physics without studying the nuclear bomb. They can't view

what they do as isolated from society. Ethics is part of it. It has made a difference in how kids look at things."

Asher, a former president of AIPAC, the pro-Israel lobby in Washington, divides his time between Chicago, where he was

"No student studies biology without studying cloning or physics without studying the nuclear bomb."

wife, Mary Jane Asher, and educator Raphi Amram, on summer camps for the musically-gifted.

"Youngsters with unique capabilities deserve special education," he says. "But in return they have a responsibility to give something back to society. It's not so hard to give bright kids a good education, but what's missing throughout is an actual effort to change their character. They need to be taught a sense of social responsibility, to take leadership, for Tikkun Olam," he says, citing the Jewish concept of mending the world.

Ten schools worldwide used the ethics program last year in its initial stage. Representatives of those schools, from Australia, North America, Jordan and Cyprus, just completed a two-week conference in Jerusalem to share their experiences and findings. Back in their own countries, each representative will disseminate the program to two or three other schools in the vicinity. The participants in the project plan to present the ESH curriculum to UNESCO and hope that it will serve as a model for high schools around the world.

The students and teachers

attending the seminar included Jews, Moslems, Catholics, Protestants and Greek Orthodox. The conference included tours of Israel and social activities, as well as study workshops and addresses by top Israeli scientists.

"It's not so hard to give bright kids a good education...What's missing is an effort to change their character."

Professor Henri Atlan, Chairman of the Department of Nuclear Medicine at Hadassah University Hospital, lectured the assembly about the prospect of human cloning, and pointed out that young students were going to spend their careers working in a world that has to deal with the new technologies as a reality

rather than a theory. In the past, the public had little chance to raise objections in response to new technologies, said Atlan. But in the case of cloning, governments all over the world - driven by panic - had set up panels of experts to weigh the issue.

"We have time to think about this before the fact, unlike other issues we can only consider afterwards," he said. There were lighter moments as well. Students from the Jubilee School in Amman, Jordan, delighted their fellow campers by taking charge of a campfire gathering and teaching everyone a Jordanian song and dance that was considered one of the highlights of the meet.

Students and teachers spent most of their time in workshops, trying to develop guidelines to implement the program universally.

Amy Oliver, from North Carolina, says that debating controversial issues changed her. "I think it's better to look at life and see chaos and live with it, than not to see it. I've realized there are more sides to an issue than I knew."

Nalo Jackson, a high school student from Illinois who wants to be a writer, couldn't hide her enthusiasm. "It's so exciting to see young people who want to change the world," she says. "I want other people to see our curriculum. I am sure it will make a difference."

Home Front

Navel maneuvers

By Allison Kaplan Sommer

There are a lot of reasons to hate summer. It's hot, it's uncomfortable, it's hard to concentrate, there are no good shows on television. There's also too much school vacation and not enough air-conditioning. But I have my own special reason to dislike summer. It's the time of year where there is nothing to hide. On the Tel Aviv fashion scene, it's what I like to call navel season.

Off come the sweaters and jackets and out come the belly-buttons. Less is more, and if you've got it, flaunt it. Young teenagers and twenty-something women with washboard stomachs, some of them with pierced navels, prance around in shorts that are spray-painted on, and halter tops that seem to defy gravity.

If I sound jealous, it's because I am. Even when I was as young as these girls, I never possessed a body like that. Young girls here seem to defy the laws of genetics and possess both full bosoms and slender hips - and all without the aid of silicone. It's no coincidence

enveloped in big blousy shirts and long skirts. In Jerusalem, people think that this means you are religious. In Tel Aviv, they know you are just trying to camouflage your hips and thighs.

So I diet, and like a good Tel Avivian, I also go to the gym, where I pant and sweat and work out. The gym is my idea of masochistic exercise, because, after all, it's where you find people in the best shape in the country. And to be perfectly honest, it would do me good if I saw the women with the most amazing bodies sweating it out on the treadmills. At least I would know that they worked hard to achieve and maintain what they have.

But no. They cruise, leotarded, into the weight room, flirt with the trainer, gossip as they do their five-minute rounds on the equipment, and then hurry to change into their bikinis so they can lounge by the pool. And eat ice-cream bars, curse their skinny behinds.

I comfort myself with the

Less is more, and if you've got it, flaunt it.

that we've produced a disproportionate number of internationally successful models.

It's one thing to see stunning-looking women in magazines - then one can simply accuse the media of creating artificially high standards of ideal womanhood. It's quite another to see them in the tight, firm flesh in Tel Aviv.

The sight of so many navels tends to drive me to the store to stock up on cottage cheese, vegetables, and other rabbit food. Now, I'm not stupid. No matter how much I starve myself, not even in my wildest fantasies am I going to be transformed into one of those gorgeous creatures cruising around Sheinkin Street. But I must make an effort to believe I belong to the same species.

If I lived in Jerusalem, I probably wouldn't try so hard, and would simply spend my summers

knowledge that these young girls tend to bloom early but fade fast - the starchy food and sometimes relentless boredom of army service tends to take its toll on all but the most hyperactive metabolisms.

Some girls emerge from their stint in the IDF with their ethereal looks intact, but most do not. They have to come down to earth and live with the rest of us. In any case, I refuse to be bitter.

Fitness is like a metaphor for everything else in life. You must work hard at it, you can't give up, but on the other hand you can't get too obsessed with it. And just like you will always find someone with more money, more success, more wit and more charm than you, no matter how fantastically hard and sculpted your body is, you will always find someone fitter, too. So you might as well learn to love what you've got.

After Dolly, there's Polly

By MAGGIE FOX

The British scientists who cloned Dolly the sheep said last week they had made a major advance by cloning Polly, the lamb, who carries human genes.

This means they can clone herds of identical sheep that produce human proteins or blood products for medical use.

Polly and four near-identical sisters are transgenic - they are sheep but they carry a human gene.

"It was what we told everybody we were going to do, but it's nice to be able to say we have done it," said Ron James, managing director of PPL Therapeutics Plc.

"This is a demonstration that we can genetically modify the cells and then make transgenic animals, which is a world first." PPL's scientists have cloned sheep before - not only Dolly but nine others using other techniques. They have also created many transgenic animals - one at a time.

This is the first time they have been able to combine the two technologies.

The five Polly Dorset lambs were not using the stunning technology that produced Dolly. Dolly was the first mammal

cloned from an adult cell. Polly and her virtually identical sisters were created by fusing a fibroblast cell from a foetus to an egg cell.

It is slightly easier to use embryonic cells to make clones, as they still have the natural potential to grow into complete animals, rather than into skin cells or brain cells or muscle cells.

What is different this time is that the PPL team genetically modified the foetal cells before they cloned them.

Two of the five lambs have so-called marker genes, which are easy for scientists to find and verify in the animal.

"Three of them are carrying a human gene of therapeutic value. I'm not going to say what it is," James said.

The company's sheep produce alpha-1-antitrypsin, a blood protein used to treat the symptoms of cystic fibrosis.

They also have been genetically engineered to produce fibrinogen, factor VII and factor IX - all blood clotting products and activated protein C, which prevents clotting.

The five lambs, all born within the past month to different mothers, did not come from the Scottish-based company's



Polly, a lamb who carries human genes, is the world's first cloned transgenic animal. (Reuters)

scrapie-free herd, so they will not produce any commercial products, James said.

Instead, they will be monitored and scientists will try to duplicate the technique in sheep guaranteed free of the brain-wasting disease.

Although the transgenic technology works, it is hit-and-miss. Sometimes the genes "take" in an animal and sometimes they do not.

The idea behind cloning trans-

genic animals is to guarantee that the genes are there and the animal will produce the desired human protein.

But James said the company did not intend to produce herds of clones.

"We would only ever produce a few," he said. "We would then breed naturally to get the numbers needed for production both because natural breeding is more effective and because we have

time to do that while trials are going on." PPL's first cloned sheep, Megan and Morag, have each had lambs - showing they are normal enough to reproduce.

The five new lambs will also be bred eventually, James said.

If their human genes carry on into the lambs, the company has a winner.

"But the first step is to just let them grow up, James said. (Reuters)

EARTHLY CONCERNS

Who is going to feed China?

By DYORA BEN SHAUL

Whenever a group of agronomists or economists or environmentalists discuss world populations and food, the question that always arises is "What about China?"

Despite population controls and the rigid one-child-per-family rule, China adds 14 million people to its population every year. This means that by the year 2030, China will have a population of 1.6 billion. "So who is going to feed China?" experts ask. The only optimistic answer comes from China itself: "China will feed China."

Most China-watchers have a more pessimistic view, but Wang Li Chen of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture wrote in a recent report to the United Nations' Agricultural branch that this pessimism is due to the fact that too many in the West still view the country as the China of Pearl S. Buck's *The Good Earth*. But the truth of the matter is China has made enormous improvements in agriculture and has generated a meteoric rise in the standard of living.

Grain production in China rose from 200 million tons in 1977 to over 300 million in 1984, putting China ahead of the United States as a grain-producing country. Similarly, the subsistence levels for grain have gone from 100 kilograms per year to 300. And productivity is still rising.

One of the contributing factors to this increase is access to genetically engineered and hybridized



By the year 2030 China may have a population of 1.6 billion. (Karen Beazian)

grain. This has made it possible to not only protect grains from plant diseases but to grow drought-resistant strains of wheat in regions where formerly three out of four crops had failed. It has also made possible the production of rice in areas where the salt content of brackish water was too high.

Another advancement in modern China is access to home-grown produce itself. Until the early 1970s, most Chinese depended solely on food grown within 40-50 kilometers of their place of residence. When disaster struck in a local area, there was simply no food to buy. But today with improved roads, newly dredged waterways, motorized transport,

and electronic communication, food may come to an area from hundreds of kilometers away.

The production of meat, fowl and fish for the Chinese table has also undergone a drastic revolution. There is now more than three times the amount of animal-protein foods on the market than there was just three decades ago. No longer is one dependent on locally caught fish, the family-raised pig, or the few farmyard fowl for sustenance. Today, enormous hatcheries dispatch millions of chicks, ducklings and goslings to poultry farmers all over China, and modern piggeries produce more pork in three months than China produced in a year just a short time ago.

And then there is the rapid development of aquaculture. Tons of fish, shrimp and shellfish are produced and shipped in refrigerated transport throughout the country.

The advances in pork production are, in part, due to the fact that China has developed into the world's single largest grower of potatoes. While potatoes are not a standard food in the Chinese diet, they are widely used as a staple for feeding pigs, thus freeing up more grain for human consumption. Potatoes also help satisfy a rapidly expanding market which, spurred by the highly increased level of income, has created an unprecedented demand for beer and spirits. While grain is still used to make beer and rice wine, more and more alcohol is produced in the form of potato vodka.

The salient obstacle in China's prospects for self-sufficiency and an end to its long history of famine is not only the population growth but this very growth in demand. No country in Asia, Africa or South America has had such a dramatic upgrading in the standard of living and increase in income among the poorer classes. But when people have more money, they want more and better food.

And herein lies the snag. While China is very close to the point where it can provide a basic diet to its people, the demand for more produce is a constant problem. To supply just one additional bottle of beer per capita would take an extra three million kilograms of grain. One extra kilogram of pork per person would require about 4 bil-

lion kilograms of grain or potatoes, an extra kilogram of poultry about 2 billion kilograms. So if the standard of living continues to rise, there will have to be a very intensive increase in productivity if Chinese agriculture has any hope of keeping up with the demand.

These are the reasons why, although the more optimistic feel that China will ultimately feed itself, others are still skeptical.

Israel's own agony aunt has the answers



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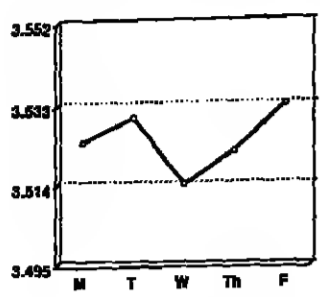
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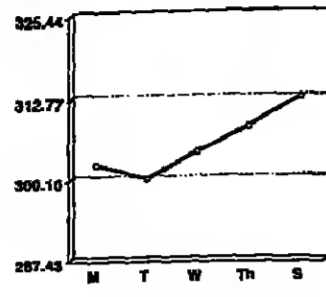
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in brief

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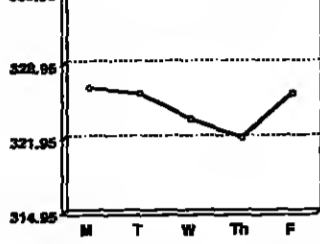


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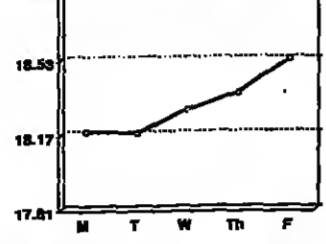
GOLD

\$ per ounce

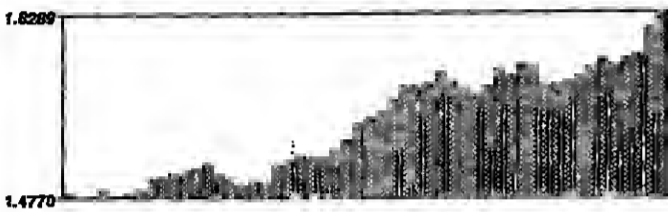


OIL

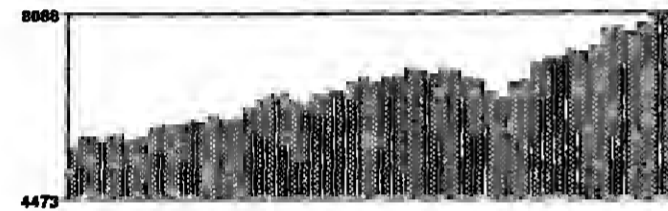
\$ per barrel of Brent crude



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Science funds to distribute NIS 105m.

The National Science Foundation of the Israel Academy of Sciences will distribute NIS 105 million this year for basic research in all fields. This is an increase of 25% over last year. Forty-five percent of the funds are for new research projects in the field of the exact sciences and technology, with another 45% in life sciences and medicine and the rest in the humanities and social sciences. The number of new grants increased by 20%, with some 300 teams getting grants, in addition to the 400 now getting support. The NSF is now the principle institution financing competitive scientific research in Israel. The grants per team are NIS 120,000 in the exact sciences and technology, NIS 150,000 in life sciences and medicine and NIS 70,000 in the humanities and social sciences. *Judy Siegel*

EI AI to expand business class sections

EI AI decided to expand business class sections on all its Boeing 747 planes. From September, they are to have 62 business class seats, instead of 51, and by the end of the year, business class is to increase from 62 to 82. *Haim Shapiro*

PM blocks Ne'eman's forecast to cabinet

Meridor: Netanyahu trying to order predictions that suit him

By DAVID HARRIS

Finance Minister Ya'acov Ne'eman was prevented from presenting a macroeconomic forecast for 1998-2000 to yesterday's weekly cabinet session, after Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu complained there were no real proposals contained in the highly pessimistic report.

According to a statement from the Prime Minister's Office, the two agreed that the report will only be discussed when there are also concrete suggestions for reforms and structural changes for 1998.

"There is no argument with the Treasury," Netanyahu economics adviser Moshe Leon said. "It's just a case of finding solutions for [economic] growth."

The decision to alter the discussion was taken "at my initiative," said Ne'eman. However, a senior ministry official said Friday that Netanyahu had suggested to Ne'eman the

Treasury may be able to put forward some further proposals for structural changes that would lead to a better economic forecast.

Rather than discuss the Treasury report, which speaks of rising unemployment, zero-growth in per capita private consumption, and a decline in investments, Ne'eman, accompanied by Accountant-General Shai Talmon, presented a review of the implementation of the 1996 and 1997 budgets to date.

Leaving for the curtailed discussion, senior Treasury officials expressed their disappointment at the debate's postponement. "We really don't know what's going on," said one. Another said the Prime Minister's Office had made a last-minute change to the timetable.

Former finance minister Dan Meridor accused Netanyahu of trying to order the economic forecast that suits him, rather than accepting the Treasury figures. "If there is a forecast it must be accepted, you cannot order a forecast," said Meridor.

The suggestion that the Treasury will now have to create a new series of economic predictions was strongly rejected by Treasury officials.

"You cannot just make up a forecast," said Treasury deputy-spokesman Moti Sherf. The statement from Netanyahu's office suggested the timetable change was purely technical, saying it has "no effect on the data and the forecasts that the Treasury presented to the ministers."

However, former finance minister Avraham Shohat (Labor) said Netanyahu has now become a national problem. "The Prime Minister's Office is becoming Treasury No. 2," he charged. "The forecast was compiled by professionals and reflects reality. If it is to be changed, then so must all government policies."

The next cabinet discussion, scheduled for August 10 or 13, will examine the Treasury's macroeconomic report, proposed structural changes and reforms, and anticipated revenues and expenditure for 1998.

Gaon presents Koor's plans to Claridge

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Benjamin Gaon, CEO of Koor Industries, yesterday presented the conglomerate's five-year plan to the management of Claridge Israel, said Dalia Rosen, a Koor spokeswoman.

Last week, Claridge Israel purchased a 10 percent stake in Koor from Shamrock Holdings, effectively becoming the controlling share holder in Israel's largest holding company, though Claridge has yet to decide whether to purchase Shamrock's remaining 10% holding in Koor.

Although the companies would not release details of yesterday's meeting, Rosen said Gaon's presentation reflected his previously stated plan to continue to strengthen Koor's core concerns - chemicals, telecommunications, electronics, construction and infrastructure materials, energy, and food - while expanding overseas.

In a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Gaon said Koor must expand internationally to cut sensitivity to local currency fluctuations. Gaon's plan is believed to exclude proposals to spin off any of the company's divisions. Jonathan Kolber, CEO of Claridge Israel, said upon purchasing Shamrock's stake in the company, he agrees with Gaon not to consider a break up, at least until after the privatization of Bank Hapoalim, which owns 26% of Koor.

Gaon also said previously he is interested in tapping into the Far East, particularly emerging markets such as Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia. Last year, Koor spent \$200m. taking over companies that will produce and market chemicals in Brazil, Argentina, and Spain.

Speculation regarding Gaon's future with Koor is now circulating. Sources close to the companies say Kolber may ultimately replace Gaon, who has been widely credited with reviving the company's fortunes since 1988, when it reached the brink of liquidation.



Low-tech fest

A woman puts the finishing touches on a scarecrow at a rice festival in the Taipei suburb of Peitou yesterday. The government organized the event to reconnect Taiwan's citydwellers - most of whom work in high-tech or financial industries - with the agrarian roots of their economy. (AP)

Siemens in talks to buy stake in 2 Israeli firms

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

The public communications division of Siemens AG, the Munich-based electronics giant, is currently in advanced stages of negotiations to purchase 10% stakes in two undisclosed Israeli companies, said Ofra Lyth, Siemens' local spokeswoman.

Within the next two weeks Siemens will announce a final deal

with each of the companies, which both develop electronics for the communications industry, Lyth said.

Siemens will use these investments to encourage the companies to develop specific technologies, Lyth said. In return, the Israeli enterprises will be able to benefit from Siemens' well-developed marketing channels.

Siemens' public communications division has annual sales of \$24.3 billion, representing 13% of the company's total sales.

Siemens established a local subsidiary in 1995. Since then, the company has purchased Orset, a Karmiel-based telecommunications products developer; entered into a joint venture with Elscint, the

maker of medical detection devices; invested in the Star venture capital fund; signed a deal with the Palestinian telecommunications company, PalTel, to plan a pilot project for wireless communication in Ramallah, and won a bid to participate in the construction of the Gaza Airport.

Ulrich Reis, deputy president of computer sales for Siemens Nixdorf, met with Science Minister Michael Eitan last week to discuss future government projects. Representatives from Eldor Computers, a computer supply company and subsidiary of the Taldor group, were also present at the meeting. Meanwhile, Orbotech Ltd., a

Yarve-based maker of automated inspection systems used in the manufacture of printed circuit boards, yesterday announced that it acquired a 51% stake in a division of W. Schuh GmbH & Co., of Bad-Pyrnont, Germany in exchange for \$10.8m. and 85,209 ordinary Orbotech shares.

Orbotech has an option to purchase the remaining equity interest in Schuh over the next five years.

The acquisition will help Orbotech to increase revenues as the company will now sell Schuh's post-solder automated inspection machine, a device that inspects the presence and positioning of components and checks to make sure that no shorts exist on finished circuit

boards, said Danny Falk, executive vice president of Orbotech.

"We have 400 employees in 40 different countries and we feel that this infrastructure can support a much higher level of revenues, so we need to supply this infrastructure with more products," said Falk, adding that this can be done through research and development or through acquisitions.

Schuh, a privately held company, has annual revenues of \$18m. Orbotech will explore other possible acquisitions in the future, Falk said.

"We have plans to acquire other companies, but not at such a fast pace," he said. "Once this business starts to run [smoothly] then we will look for the next idea."

Israel, Hungary agree free-trade pact

By DAVID HARRIS

Israel and Hungary yesterday agreed to establish a free-trade area as of January 1, the industry and Trade Ministry announced.

Hungarian import taxes imposed on Israeli goods will be equivalent to those currently levied on imports from the

European Union, according to the agreement.

Yesterday's breakthrough came after difficulties in the negotiations in which Israel claimed there was unfair and increasing discrimination against Israeli goods, in comparison to those from the EU, European Free Trade Association, Central Europe, and Turkey, according to the ministry.

The two sides eventually agreed to the following details: Major export items will be tax exempt from January 1. This includes agricultural equipment, irrigation systems, and medical and diagnostic items.

Customs duty on communications equipment will be 4.5 percent, as with the EU, compared to the 10% with the rest of the world.

Other "sensitive" items, such as plywood and certain glass products, will be exempt from taxes from January 1999.

Imports of Hungarian textiles, cables, and electrical appliances will be tax free from September 2000.

Currently annual bilateral trade totals \$105 million, with Israeli exports totaling \$60m. A free-trade agreement with Poland will also come into effect on January 1.

That agreement applies to all industrial exports and many agricultural and food exports. It also stipulates that duties on sensitive products be eliminated by

January 1999, with textile duties being removed a year later.

Israel has similar agreements with the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and is finalizing a

treaty with Slovenia.

Israel also has free-trade agreements with the United States, Canada, Turkey, and the European Union.

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Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	Rate	
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375		
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.875	4.000	4.250		
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.825	1.825	2.125		
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.825	0.750	1.000		
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(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)					
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (25.7.97)					
CURRENCY BASKET	TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rate
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	3.7513	3.6119			3.8064
German mark	3.5018	3.5583	3.44	3.61	3.5530
Japanese yen (100)	1.9596	1.9409	1.87	1.97	1.9357
French franc	5.8340	5.8281	5.73	6.02	5.9122
Swiss franc	0.5664	0.5664	0.55	0.58	0.5742
Dutch guilder	3.0142	3.0223	2.98	3.11	3.0522
Italian lire (1000)	1.8945	1.7819	1.86	1.75	1.7179
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3180	2.3554	2.27	2.39	2.4494
Australian dollar	0.4483	0.4506	0.45	0.48	0.4897
Canadian dollar	0.4823	0.4823	0.48	0.48	0.5063
Scandinavian krona	0.5015	0.5096	0.49	0.57	0.5881
Denmark krone	0.8498	0.8584	0.88	0.87	0.8546
Finnish mark	2.5378	2.5788	2.49	2.82	2.5746
Canadian dollar	2.5926	2.6355	2.54	2.68	2.6380
S. African rand	0.7701	0.7825	0.89	0.73	0.7823
Belgian franc (10)	0.5248	0.5248	0.50	0.50	0.5070
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7140	2.7578	2.66	2.83	2.8340
Italian lire (1000)	1.9820	1.9377	1.92	2.00	1.9840
Jordanian dinar	4.9380	5.0187	4.87	5.21	5.0581
European pound	1.0000	1.0000	1.00	1.00	1.0000
Irish punt	3.7906	3.8415	3.73	3.88	3.8312
Irish punt	3.1184	3.1980	3.07	3.23	3.1906
Spanish peseta (100)	2.2684	2.3080	2.22	2.34	2.2972

*These rates vary according to bank. SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

Malaysia steps up currency attack on Soros

By JOHN O'NEIL

SINGAPORE (Bloomberg) — Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad continued his attack on international financier George Soros, saying Malaysia was the "victim" of currency speculation by Soros and others.

"We struggled for 30 to 40 long years to develop our country but within a split second, come along those who felt that [they] have the right to destroy our country," Mahathir said in a statement carried by Malaysia's state news wire Bernama.

Mahathir called speculation that destabilizes currencies a "crime," and said it will contribute to the poverty of developing countries until the international community limits it.

"This phenomenon will be repeated," he said.

Malaysia's foreign exchange reserves fell 12.5 percent in the first two weeks of July, as its central bank defended the currency, the ringgit, against attacks by speculators. On July 14, its three-month interbank offer rate hit a decade high of 14.4%. The ringgit has weakened 5%, to 2.6497 per US dollar, in two-and-a-half weeks.

On Saturday, Mahathir said Soros was the person behind the speculative attacks on the ringgit

and other currencies in Southeast Asia, Bernama reported.

At midweek, the prime minister said attacks on the ringgit were orchestrated by an unnamed financier opposed to the admission to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of Myanmar, formerly Burma.

On Wednesday, Soros denied through a spokesman that he's the cause of Southeast Asia's currency turmoil and said there's no connection between his investments and his support for democracy in Myanmar, the Associated Press reported.

Mahathir's comments this weekend came after he launched a blistering attack on "international manipulators" and "self-serving rogues," based on destroying Southeast Asia's economies, in his July 24 opening speech to ASEAN's annual ministerial meeting, which was held in Kuala Lumpur.

Mahathir, who claims a leadership role among developing nations, also urged the region's central banks to strengthen ties and close ranks against currency speculators. ASEAN admitted Myanmar to its regional group on July 23, in spite of opposition from the US and other countries critical of the human rights record of the military government.

TASE ROUNDUP

Stocks surge to records on budget and rates

Mishtanim	304.92 ▲ 1.22%	Maof	312.77 ▲ 1.52%
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Stocks surged to records yesterday on optimism about the government's budget-cutting plans and as analysts saw the central bank leaving interest rates unchanged when it sets policy today.

The budget plans are "the main reason," for the market's rise, said Ella Golan, chief analyst at First International Bank. Also, "people are waiting to see what the central bank will do," on interest rates when Governor Jacob Frenkel sets the rates for August.

A survey by Bloomberg showed traders and analysts expect no change in rates.

The Mishtanim Index of 100 most-traded stocks jumped 1.22% to 304.92, while the Maof Index of 25 top issues reached 312.77, up 1.52%.

The Mishtanim set its previous record, 303.95, on July 9, while the Maof touched its previous benchmark, 310.31, on July 8. Rising stocks included Koor, up 5% at 393.73. "There's a presumption that [investment firm] Claridge is buying in the market," said Ira Slomowitz, trader at Israel Brokerage and Investments.

Formula Systems Ltd., a software company, was up 4.25% to 71.15. IDB Holdings Ltd. added 2.25% to 86.99, and affiliate IDB Development Ltd. gained 3.25% to 89.35. Elbit Systems dropped 6%, to 47.59 and Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. shed 0.75%, to 223.53.

Ma'ariv reported that Claridge Israel has offered to buy the 6.08% stake in Koor, Israel's largest public company, held by Bank Leumi. Leumi is assessing the proposal, given the sharp increase in Koor's share price last week, the paper said.

Claridge recently bought 10 percent, and took an option on another 10 percent, of Koor from Shamrock Holdings, the investment arm of the Roy E. Disney family of Los Angeles. "For investors interested in companies in Israel," Claridge's announced transactions are "a good influence," Golan said. Koor was the most-active issue, trading 12.8 million shekels. Bank Leumi fell 0.75% percent to 5.73 shekels. Across the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, 202.5 million shekels' worth of shares traded.

Analysts surveyed by Bloomberg uniformly expected Governor Jacob Frenkel to leave the Bank of Israel's benchmark rate at 12.75%. (Bloomberg)

COMMODITY ROUNDUP

Palladium sets new contract high

By MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN

COMEX and NYMEX precious metals futures ended higher across the board Friday, on moderate volumes, with nearby active September palladium registering a new contract high.

Sharply lower gold prices have resulted in South Africa's Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, a division of Anglo American Corp., warning of pit closures this week, while Canada's Echo Bay Mines Ltd. is reported to have cut back on processing low-grade reserves. The October gold futures contract closed up \$2.80 at \$328.30 per troy ounce.

Meanwhile, COMEX September silver ended up 4.0 cents, at \$4.315 an ounce, and remains trapped in its \$4.20-\$4.40 range, after spot silver saw three-year lows earlier this month.

Platinum group metals (PGM) prices continued to recover steadily from the two-month lows seen in early July, despite the resumption of Russian exports in the past week.

Japanese traders said the first Russian platinum shipments in six months arrived at Narita Airport in Tokyo late Thursday. The first palladium shipments arrived the week before last.

September palladium ended up \$4.15 at \$189.65 per oz. and October platinum was up \$4.50 at \$416.70 per oz. September high-grade copper gained 3.65 cents to close at 111.45 cents per lb.

The August gasoline contract pushed higher for the third consecutive day on the New York Mercantile Exchange, sweeping the rest of the petroleum complex higher. While characterized as a technical breakout by some analysts, others cited fund buying.

There was also talk of a gasoline short squeeze in the New York Harbor and news that Coastal Corp. will take down a 190,000 barrels-per-day refinery in Aruba for the month of September, both of which helped support prices Friday, traders said.

Traders said the continued delay in Iraq's return to the crude oil market is causing a short-term squeeze in crude prices. UN approval of an aid-distribution plan, which Iraq has tied to the resumption of oil sales under the UN-sponsored oil-for-food sale, has yet to come about.

October light sweet crude oil closed up 10 cents at \$19.94 per barrel. September heating oil gained 67 cent to close at \$4.64 cents per gallon and September unleaded gasoline was up 1.46 cents at 60.55 cents per gallon.

ComStock Trading



Serb salesmanship: Bosnian Serbs try to sell cars and car parts, cigarettes and household items at a roadside market in the center of Banja Luka to earn some extra cash yesterday. The Bosnian population is having to struggle to make ends meet.

ASEAN cool on aid for North Korea

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (Reuters) — ASEAN countries were non-committal to US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's request for millions of dollars to back the landmark 1994 deal that halted North Korea's nuclear program, the State Department said Saturday.

"The response was respectful [with officials saying] we understand why you're asking, we'll take this up," spokesman Nicholas Burns told reporters. "There was no commitment given but neither was there cold water poured on it."

Burns spoke after Albright had meetings with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed and Foreign Minister Abdullah Balawi. Malaysia is chairman of the 1997 annual meeting of ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations).

Albright said on Friday that she would press Asian countries to contribute more to a \$4.5 billion deal that has halted Pyongyang's nuclear program now for nearly three years.

Burns refused to specify the exact amount of the request, saying it would be easier for ASEAN countries to give it serious consideration if the total was kept secret. But he said Albright had asked ASEAN to make a one-time contribution in the range of the "low double-digit millions" of dollars and then smaller contributions on an annual basis.

The United States believes Southeast Asian countries, with some of the world's fastest growing economies, can afford the request, especially since the nuclear deal helps ensure their security.

Albright's predecessor Warren Christopher made a similar request at last year's ASEAN meeting, but officials said this year's appeal would be more aggressive and more direct.

German-Russian group wins major stake in Russian telecom

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A consortium of Russian and German banks won a quarter of Russia's telecom holding company Svyazinvest on Friday in Moscow's biggest privatization to date.

The consortium is built around Uneximbank, Russia's third biggest bank headed by youthful ex-cabinet minister Vladimir Potanin, and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (DMG), the London-based investment banking arm of Germany's Deutsche Bank AG.

Despite Russia's often murky privatization process, the bidding appeared to have been competitive and the price fair.

Vladimir Malin, deputy chairman of Russia's Federal Property Fund, said the Cyprus-registered Mustcom consortium bid \$1.875 billion for 25 percent plus one share in Svyazinvest. It holds controlling stakes in 88 Russian regional and other telecom firms, including long-distance operator Rostelekom.

The winner must pay the money in installments over 75 days.

"Ownership rights on the shares will be transferred after full payment, that is after 75 days," Malin said. "After that they can sell these shares or do with them whatever they want."

The bulk of the money goes to the Russian government, which is struggling to pay off billions of dollars in wage arrears. But the deal also opens the way for private investment into Svyazinvest and hence the ramshackle Russian telephone system.

Financing down just who was behind the winning consortium was complicated.

A spokesman for Uneximbank said it had won the auction with its affiliates, investment bank MFK (ICFI) and Interros Group. Moscow investment bank Renaissance Capital and Deutsche Bank were also in the winning consortium, he said.

Malin said Renaissance, and two other entities, were the owners of Mustcom, and Nick Jordan, managing director of DMG in Moscow, confirmed his bank was part of the group.

He declined to say who else was in Mustcom, saying: "I will leave that to Mr. Potanin to describe. He is the head of the consortium."

Uneximbank president Potanin, 36, was first deputy prime minister until President Boris Yeltsin reshuffled the cabinet in March.

Uneximbank has already done well out of privatization. On behalf of the government, it holds a 38 percent stake in metals group Norilsk Nickel, the world's biggest producer of palladium and possibly nickel by the end of this year.

The Norilsk stake, equivalent to 51 percent of voting shares, is currently being auctioned by Uneximbank, which has said it intends to bid for full ownership.

Israeli firms

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US companies pledge to invest billions at US-Africa summit

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — An African-American summit at which US companies pledged to invest billions of dollars in the world's poorest continent had an emotional ending on Friday.

The charismatic Reverend Leon Sullivan, the driving force behind the summit, delivered a fevered speech calling on black Americans to help Africa.

"This is a great day in African history, we are united again! This is a call for African-Americans to wake up and help your homeland as the Poles help Poland, the Irish help Ireland and the Jews help Israel," he cried.

Amid the fervor, African leaders kept up the pressure for US trade and investment to overtake aid to the continent.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who also heads the Organization of African Unity, rounded off Africa's appeals saying: "Our objective is no less than to help integrate Africa into the mainstream of the world economy."

Sullivan, a retired US Baptist preacher best known for his Sullivan Principles, which laid down guidelines for US firms in apartheid South Africa, told black Americans to jump-start Africa's hoped-for prosperity.

"It is time that African-Americans stop just talking about black pride, and black power, and shaking their fists," he said. "It is time to get together to help ourselves, to help at home and to help in Africa. We complain too much!"

Sullivan also made a blunt appeal to African leaders.

"I call on African leaders to do even more and more to help your own people, to practice good governance and democracy — and to stop lining your own pockets! The children of Africa must take precedence over anything else."

MISHTANIM LEADING 100 TASE ISSUES			LAST CHANGE		
LAST	CHANGE		LAST	CHANGE	
Al Payer Mkt	1995.0	0.0	Al Payer Mkt	1995.0	0.0
Admission Int.	497.0	0.0	Admission Int.	497.0	0.0
Alfa Bank	58.0	1.2	Alfa Bank	58.0	1.2
Alfa Bank 1	27482.0	1.3	Alfa Bank 1	27482.0	1.3
Alfa Bank 2	23402.0	1.3	Alfa Bank 2	23402.0	1.3
Alfa Bank 3	1927.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 3	1927.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 4	3974.0	0.7	Alfa Bank 4	3974.0	0.7
Alfa Bank 5	4424.0	0.5	Alfa Bank 5	4424.0	0.5
Alfa Bank 6	5753.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 6	5753.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 7	1016.0	1.0	Alfa Bank 7	1016.0	1.0
Alfa Bank 8	3489.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 8	3489.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 9	1916.0	1.0	Alfa Bank 9	1916.0	1.0
Alfa Bank 10	3782.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 10	3782.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 11	2941.0	2.2	Alfa Bank 11	2941.0	2.2
Alfa Bank 12	3123.0	4.7	Alfa Bank 12	3123.0	4.7
Alfa Bank 13	1271.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 13	1271.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 14	3024.0	0.2	Alfa Bank 14	3024.0	0.2
Alfa Bank 15	191.0	4.0	Alfa Bank 15	191.0	4.0
Alfa Bank 16	4383.0	2.2	Alfa Bank 16	4383.0	2.2
Alfa Bank 17	114.0	4.1	Alfa Bank 17	114.0	4.1
Alfa Bank 18	1254.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 18	1254.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 19	895.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 19	895.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 20	1880.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 20	1880.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 21	11747.0	1.3	Alfa Bank 21	11747.0	1.3
Alfa Bank 22	6.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 22	6.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 23	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 23	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 24	2682.0	1.5	Alfa Bank 24	2682.0	1.5
Alfa Bank 25	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 25	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 26	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 26	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 27	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 27	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 28	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 28	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 29	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 29	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 30	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 30	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 31	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 31	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 32	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 32	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 33	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 33	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 34	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 34	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 35	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 35	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 36	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 36	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 37	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 37	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 38	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 38	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 39	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 39	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 40	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 40	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 41	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 41	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 42	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 42	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 43	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 43	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 44	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 44	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 45	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 45	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 46	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 46	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 47	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 47	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 48	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 48	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 49	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 49	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 50	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 50	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 51	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 51	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 52	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 52	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 53	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 53	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 54	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 54	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 55	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 55	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 56	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 56	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 57	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 57	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 58	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 58	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 59	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 59	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 60	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 60	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 61	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 61	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 62	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 62	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 63	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 63	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 64	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 64	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 65	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 65	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 66	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 66	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 67	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 67	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 68	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 68	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 69	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 69	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 70	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 70	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 71	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 71	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 72	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 72	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 73	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 73	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 74	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 74	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 75	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 75	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 76	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 76	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 77	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 77	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 78	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 78	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 79	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 79	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 80	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 80	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 81	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 81	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 82	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 82	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 83	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 83	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 84	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 84	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 85	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 85	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 86	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 86	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 87	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 87	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 88	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 88	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 89	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 89	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 90	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 90	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 91	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 91	2598.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 92	15911.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 92	15911.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 93	235.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 93	235.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 94	629.0	1.4	Alfa Bank 94	629.0	1.4
Alfa Bank 95	47.0	2.9	Alfa Bank 95	47.0	2.9
Alfa Bank 96	421.0	1.8	Alfa Bank 96	421.0	1.8
Alfa Bank 97	3398.0	0.0	Alfa Bank 97	3398.0	0.0
Alfa Bank 98	1767.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 98	1767.0	2.5
Alfa Bank 99	2611.0	3.0	Alfa Bank 99	2611.0	3.0
Alfa Bank 100	2598.0	2.5	Alfa Bank 100	2598.0	2.5

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MUSE

Hussain, Crawley offer glimmer of hope for England

LEEDS (Reuters) - Nasser Hussain, who stroked an unbeaten 101, and John Crawley offered England a glimmer of survival in the fourth Ashes Test against Australia yesterday.

Coming together shortly before tea on the fourth day when England were 89 for four in the face of a first innings deficit of 329, they stayed to the close to lift their side to 212 for four - 117 behind with one day left.

"We've got a fighting chance," said the England coach David Lloyd. "The first hour's crucial and then the new ball will be crucial. We'll be scrapping like mad."

Australia had built up their formidable lead by extending the overnight 373 for five to 501 for nine declared at lunch.

Having been 50 for four at one stage on the second day, the recovery was led by opener Matthew Elliott, first with Ricky Ponting (127) and then supported by the lower order.

Victorian left-hander Elliott scored an outstanding 199 before he was yanked by Darren Gough one run short of his first double-century in Test cricket. He faced 351 deliveries and hit 23 fours and three sixes.

"Matthew said he got a bit over-anxious trying to push the ball into a gap for a single," said Australian coach Geoff Marsh.

Even the last-wicket pair of Paul Reiffel (54 not out) and Glenn McGrath (20 not out) came close to joining Elliott and Ponting in making their highest scores in Test cricket.

McGrath then strangled England opener Mark Butcher and captain Michael Atherton cheaply, and Alec Stewart, confounded by a shooter from Reiffel, was bowled off the bottom of his bat for 16.

That left Stewart with an average for the series of only 18, re-opening

the debate about whether England should persist with a batsman-wicket-keeper.

Graham Thorpe, dropped by Steve Waugh, soon edged another chance to wicketkeeper Ian Healy, who could not grasp it cleanly but saw Mark Waugh react smartly to grab the rebound at second slip.

At 89 for four, it looked as if the match might not reach a fifth day, but Hussain and Crawley (48 not out) frustrated Australia with a blend of resolute defence and fluent strokes on a pitch of uneven bounce.

"It'll be tough for England to hold out if we bowl the right line and length," said Marsh. "They had a good last session, but we're still pretty happy with the situation we're in. But it's a big day for the series tomorrow." The teams are level 1-1 in the six-Test series.

England first innings 172
(J.Gillespie 7-37)
Australia first innings (overnight 373-5)

M.Taylor c Stewart b Gough	0
M.Elliott b Gough	199
G.Schwab c Stewart b Gough	1
M.Waugh and I.Healy	8
S.Waugh c Crawley b Headley	4
R.Ponting c Ealham b Gough	127
I.Healy b Ealham	0
S.Warne c Thorpe b Ealham	0
P.Reiffel not out	54
J.Gillespie b Gough	3
G.McGrath not out	20
Extras (b-9 lb-10 nb-3)	54
Total (for nine wickets declared)	501
Fall of wickets: 1-0 2-18 3-43 4-50 5-318	
6-382 7-583 8-444 9-481	
Bowling: Gough 36-49-5, Headley 25-2-12-3, Smith 23-2-89-0, Ealham 19-3-56-2, Croft 18-1-49-0, Butcher 2-0-14-0.	

England second innings

M.Butcher c Healy b McGrath	19
M.Atherton c Warne b McGrath	2
A.Stewart b Reiffel	16
N.Hussain not out	101
G.Thorpe c M.Waugh b Gillespie	15
J.Crawley not out	48
Extras (b-4 lb-1 nb-8)	11
Total (for four wickets)	212
Fall of wickets: 1-23 2-28 3-57 4-90	
Bowling: Gough 18-4-72-2, Reiffel 16-1-39-1, Gillespie 13-3-51-1, Warne 12-3-34-0, S.Waugh 4-1-11-0.	

Shearer out for months with ankle injury

LONDON (Reuters) - Newcastle and England striker Alan Shearer will be out of action for "months rather than weeks" with severely torn ankle ligaments, his manager Kenny Dalglish said yesterday.

Shearer injured his right ankle in the last minute of Saturday's friendly against Chelsea and underwent an operation in Newcastle yesterday.

Dalglish revealed the extent of the injury at a news conference at Everton's Goodison Park ground after watching his side lose 3-0 to Ajax in the Umbro International tournament.

"He had an operation to repair torn ligaments and will be out for a few weeks," said Dalglish. "It will be months rather than weeks."

The injury will mean the England captain will almost certainly miss his country's World Cup qualifier

against Moldova at Wembley on September 10 and possibly the showdown against Italy in Rome on October 11.

He will also miss Newcastle's European Champions Cup preliminary round fixture against either Partizan Belgrade or Croatia Zagreb in August. The winner of the two-legged match qualifies for the Champions League.

It is the latest in a long line of injury setbacks for the 27-year-old, who missed periods of last season after undergoing two groin operations.

He suffered a severe knee ligament injury in December 1993 which brought his first season at Blackburn to an early end but bounced back the following season to score 34 goals and earn the Footballer of the Year award.



WORTHY CHAMPION - Jan Ullrich of Germany (center), wearing the leader's yellow jersey poses on the winners' podium with compatriot Erik Zabel in the green jersey (best sprinter), and Richard Virenque of France, king of the mountains, in the polka dot jersey. (Reuters)

Ullrich crowned Tour king on Champs Elysees

PARIS (Reuters) - Jan Ullrich became the first German and one of the four youngest riders in the last 50 years to win the Tour de France yesterday.

Ullrich, second in 1996, won two stages on his way to completing the 22-day 3,944-km classic in 100 hours 30 minutes 35 seconds.

At an average speed of 39.237 kph, Ullrich was the second fastest Tour victor after the 1992 race won by his idol Miguel Indurain of Spain.

Amid emotional scenes on the Champs Elysees, Ullrich was acclaimed at 23 years, eight months as the fourth-youngest winner since 1947 when the race resumed after World War II.

Only Italian Felice Gimondi and Frenchmen Jacques Anquetil and Laurent Fignon were younger when they won for the first time.

"It's unbelievable, I'm very, very happy," said a beaming Ullrich, who finished nine minutes nine seconds in front of Richard Virenque of France, the biggest winning margin since 1984.

Virenque, crowned king of the mountains for the fourth Tour in succession, improved from

third last year to second, the highest placing for a Frenchman since 1989.

Italian Marco Pantani, who won two stages in three days in the Alps, was third for the second time in three years. He missed last year's Tour because of a serious leg injury.

Pantani's compatriot Nicola Minali won the last stage over 149.5 kms from Disneyland Paris in a sprint finish on the Champs Elysees. It was Minali's second stage win after victory in the fourth leg.

German sprinter Erik Zabel, Ullrich's team mate and winner of three stages, was second and took the points winner's green jersey for the second consecutive year.

For outgoing champion Bjarne Riis, however, the Tour was a big disappointment even though he finished in the winning Telekom team with Ullrich.

Riis continued to be plagued by bad luck right to the last day when he had another puncture on the Champs Elysees.

The Dane had an upset stomach in the Alps and in Saturday's Disneyland time trial he finished some 10 minutes behind winner Abraham Olano of Spain, throwing his bike in disgust after needing a second wheel change.

"I'm a bit sad, but I'm also happy for Jan. He's a good racer and a good friend. I have to accept he was stronger. I'm sad because I suffered a lot in the last week," Riis said.

A grueling Tour which Olano claimed favored the climbers - Ullrich, not a mountain specialist, effectively won the Tour in the Pyrenees at the halfway point - left a trail of victims.

Pre-race favorites such as Alex Zuelle and Tony Rominger pulled out early because of injury.

Others including Belgian Tom Steels, who threw a plastic bottle at a rival, and Djamolidin Abdujaparov of Uzbekistan, positive in a dope test, were thrown out.

Of the 198 starters, 139 riders completed the race.

Berger wins stirring victory in German GP

HOCKENHEIM, Germany (Reuters) - Austrian veteran Gerhard Berger rolled back the years yesterday when he claimed an emotional and accomplished victory after a three-race absence in the German Grand Prix.

The 37-year-old Benetton driver, who had missed two months' action following sinus surgery and the death of his father in an air crash, returned to grab the 10th win of his career.

He also started from pole position and clocked the fastest lap of the race, a perfect return as he grabbed his first win in three years since triumphing in the 1994 German Grand Prix on the same track.

Berger came home a convincing 17.5 seconds ahead of his nearest rival, championship-leading German Michael Schumacher in a Ferrari.

Schumacher's finish earned him six vital points and enabled him to open up a 10-point lead over nearest rival Jacques Villeneuve of Canada in the title race.

Villeneuve and his Williams team mate Heinz-Harald Frentzen both failed to finish. Villeneuve spun off after 33 laps of the 45-lap race and Frentzen retired after an accident on the opening lap.

This double dose of trouble for the Williams team gave Ferrari a chance to open up a nine-point gap in the constructors' series.

Schumacher's team mate Briton Eddie Irvine was also a first-lap casualty after colliding with Frentzen.

Finland's Mika Hakkinen in a Mercedes-Benz-powered McLaren finished third ahead of Jarno Trulli of Italy in a Prost, 22-year-old Ralf Schumacher in a Jordan and Frenchman Jean Alesi in the second Benetton.

The most reckless driver was Italian Giancarlo Fisichella who led the race for seven laps and ran in a strong second position in his Jordan before retiring five laps from the end after suffering a puncture.

Berger said: "This has been one of the most emotional weekends of my life and today one of the most memorable and special races. I felt I had some very special powers."

Last Thursday, Berger announced he was not going to continue with the Benetton team in 1998 and would review his future during the next three races.

His form, however, will persuade many top team managers that even at nearly 38 years of age, Berger remains one of the fastest and most effective drivers in the sport.

World champion Damon Hill's mid-season improvement with the ailing Arrows team continued. He finished eighth out of the 11 finishers from among the 22 starters, a big improvement on his earlier efforts this year.

Ferdinand completes Tottenham move

LONDON (Reuters) - Tottenham chairman Alan Sugar said yesterday his club had completed the £6 million (\$10 million) signing of Newcastle and England striker Les Ferdinand.

Ferdinand, 30, agreed personal terms with the London club yesterday, ending speculation

that Newcastle might try to stop the move in the wake of Alan Shearer's injury.

Tottenham, who sold another England striker Teddy Sheringham to Manchester United earlier in the close season, will "unveil" Londoner Ferdinand at their training ground today.

Israelis liven up Irish NFL party

DUBLIN - The Israeli contingent at the NFL American Bowl between the Chicago Bears and the Pittsburgh Steelers which took place in this fair city last night, livened up the Steelers' pregame tailgate party.

With several hundred people present, a band playing, and hamburgers, hot dogs and (American) beer aplenty, the Israelis, NFL Israel president Simon Phillips and half a dozen

members of the Israeli media among them, convinced the band to play *Hava Nagila*.

Israel Radio's Benny Peisig grabbed the microphone while the Israelis got the dance floor rolling.

The American Bowl is an annual pre-season event which takes place in a different European country every year and is a part of the NFL's plan to generate worldwide interest in the sport.

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Shula, three others inducted to Pro Football Hall of Fame

CANTON, Ohio (Reuters) - Don Shula, the coach with the most wins in National Football League history, was among four men inducted Saturday to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Pittsburgh Steelers centre Mike Webster, Mike Haynes, a cornerback for the New England Patriots and Los Angeles Raiders, and New York Giants owner Wellington Mara were also honored in ceremonies prior to the Hall of Fame Game between the Vikings and Seattle Seahawks.

"This is the ultimate honor," said Shula. "Coaching involves taking players and analyzing their ability to

see if they can excel in that framework. I hope I have done that in 33 years as a head coach." Shula owns a career record of 347-173-6 in 26 years as the Miami Dolphins' head coach and seven with the Baltimore Colts for a winning percentage of .665. He is currently vice-chairman and part owner of the team.

Shula has coached in a record six Super Bowls and was the first coach to take two clubs to the NFL championship game.

Shula's 1972 Dolphins team capped a perfect 17-0 season with a Super Bowl VII victory over Washington. It stands as the only undefeated season in NFL annals.

Mo Vaughn homer lifts Red Sox

BOSTON (Reuters) - Mo Vaughn blasted a three-run homer off closer Troy Percival in the bottom of the ninth to power the Boston Red Sox to a 7-6 victory over the Anaheim Angels Saturday.

Vaughn hit his 23rd homer of the season, a 435-foot shot to straight-away center, on the seventh pitch from Percival (4-5) after Nomar Garciaparra and John Valentin opened the inning with singles. It marked the first time that Vaughn has ever ended a game with a home run.

"You've got a guy on the mound who you know is going to come at you," Vaughn said. "Troy Percival has got a lot of heart, a lot of heart

and a lot of guts. He throws hard, you just have to go after it. I was going to sit it out for three swings."

"Mo gets paid for big situations like that, but I also get paid to get the job done," Percival said. "I don't ever expect anyone to beat me. I got beat today because I abandoned a very good weapon of mine, the curveball. I abandoned it because I tried to out-think myself. I threw a belt-high fastball. You can't do that to Mo Vaughn."

Boston starter Steve Avery yielded six runs and 10 hits over six innings and Burch Henry (4-2) earned the win, giving up four hits over three scoreless innings.

National League					American League				
East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB	East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	55	39	.585		Baltimore	62	38	.620	
Florida	58	43	.574	5	New York	58	43	.574	4 1/2
New York	59	44	.573	5 1/2	Toronto	59	49	.545	11 1/2
Montreal	52	48	.515	11 1/2	Detroit	47	54	.465	15 1/2
Philadelphia	30	71	.297	33 1/2	Boston	48	56	.462	16
Central Division					Central Division				
Houston	56	46	.548		Cleveland	53	44	.546	
Pittsburgh	51	52	.496	4 1/2	Chicago	51	51	.500	4 1/2
St. Louis	49	53	.480	6	Milwaukee	47	52	.476	7 1/2
Cincinnati	44	57	.436	10 1/2	Minnesota	46	55	.455	9
Chicago	43	61	.413	13	Kansas City	40	58	.408	13 1/2
West Division					West Division				
San Francisco	57	47	.548		Seattle	59	44	.573	
Los Angeles	55	49	.529	2	Anaheim	55	46	.546	2 1/2
San Diego	51	53	.490	6	Texas	49	58	.458	9 1/2
Colorado	49	55	.471	8	Oakland	42	63	.400	18

Saturday's NL games: St. Louis 3, Florida 1; Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 6; Pittsburgh 10, San Francisco 3; Houston 9, Montreal 8; 10 innings; Colorado 6, Chicago Cubs 3; Los Angeles 4, Philadelphia 1; San Diego 5, NY Mets 3.

Saturday's AL games: Texas 4, Chicago White Sox 1; Cleveland 6, Oakland 1; Toronto 6, Kansas City 5; Seattle 9, NY Yankees 7; Boston 7, Anaheim 6; Milwaukee 3, Detroit 1; Baltimore 2, Minnesota 1, 12 innings.

CRITICS' CHOICE

CLASSICAL MUSIC

MICHAEL AIZENSTADT

The Kfar Biam chamber-music festival continues today with two more programs. At 5, the Young Jerusalem String Quartet performs quartets by Beethoven (Nos. 2, 9, and 13). The evening concert (9) presents the Israeli premiere of Lebanese composer Basma El Huri's quintet, as well as Mendelssohn's third quartet, Brahms's piano quintet, and other works.

TELEVISION

ELANA CHIPMAN

The film *The Big Sleep*, screening tonight on ITV 3 (33) at 9:15, is not the classic with the unmatchable Humphrey Bogart. The 1978 version is more true to Raymond Chandler's original detective novel, though it is updated and moved to London. Robert Mitchum, one of the great actors who recently died, stars as private eye Philip Marlowe. In a twisted and surprising story, Marlowe becomes involved with two wealthy sisters, one of whom committed a murder. Soporific Mitchum is a strong cast including Sarah Miles. Though this version by director Michael Winner can hardly match Howard Hawks's 1946 original, it is worth watching for the good cast and serious treatment of the story-line.

FILM

ADINA HOFFMAN

**** PRIVATE PARTS - Based on the autobiography of the rude, crude New York radio personality, Howard Stern, Betty Thomas's film is one of the more entertaining bits of celebrity self-aggrandizement to surface in a long time. Actually, the movie - which stars Stern as himself - works by means of a clever blend of self-love and self-mockery, as it also further develops the tricky *rompe-la-telle* technique that he has perfected on his WNBC radio show. To hear Stern tell it, no subject is off limits for on-air discussion. His improvised banter appears to be brutally honest and totally intimate, and his massive public appeal is based on the fact that his honesty knows no bounds. While such total frankness is a fine claim to fame, it is, of course, not true. Stern's straight-talking, wise-cracking radio persona is



The late Robert Mitchum stars as private eye Philip Marlowe in 'The Big Sleep,' tonight on ITV 3 (33) at 9:15. (Michel Gangne)

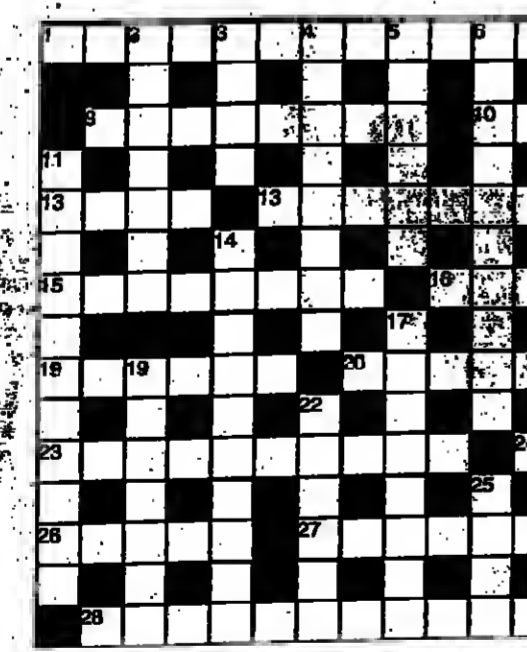
just that - a persona. And if there's one thing that his inspired movie debut makes clear it's that he is, above all, a fantastic actor, a man who has cast himself in the part of soul-bearing vulgarian and thoroughly mastered the role. Featuring a blend of actors and real-life media personalities, as themselves. (English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.)

**** GABBEH - The first Iranian film to be screened locally since the shah's overthrow, this wonderful movie by the director Mohsen Makhmalbaf has the fanciful outline of a folk tale and the bright palate of the tribal carpet from which its characters leap full grown. Indeed, color is more than a pretty device here, it's the very subject of the movie, which manages - like the nomads' rugs, traditionally woven by the women to tell a story of love, death, birth or adventure - to contain within its small frame a wide rainbow of emotions, as well as an unadorned, yet startling view of the mountainous landscapes of Southeastern Iran. Lush, funny and peculiarly haunting, *Gabbeh* is a thoroughly unique work: at once abstract and sensual. (Farsi dialogue, English and Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.)

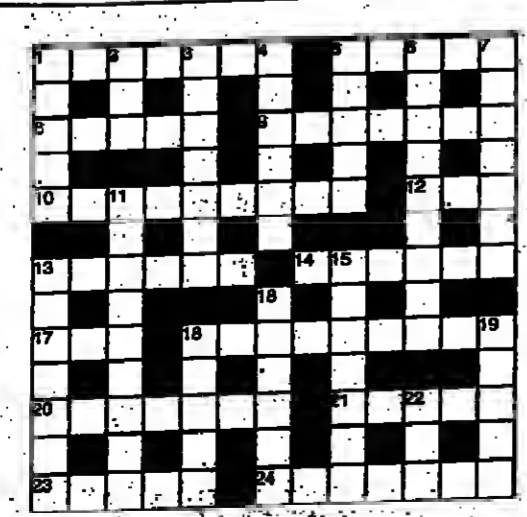


CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 State measures for couples in time (7,7); 2 Leading note? (8); 3 Inside theatres, interestingly, this helps people to bow (5); 4 Play Othello, for example, in retirement (4); 5 Indian moon obscured these days? (4,6); 6 No particular object to a New York night out (8); 7 Tin unsightly but fitting so neatly (6); 8 Merited what is brought in (6); 9 Standard fails badly in Wagner opera (8); 10 Where people sit in a monastery (10); 11 How is Robin settling down? (7); 12 Meteorologist's high cynical tone, perhaps (11); 13 Slap on the face in Whitehall, possibly (1,1); 14 After a second loosened one's right lace (1,0); 15 The French stick loaf in moulding (8); 16 Bird embarrassed over ball? (7); 17 Key state of America? (7); 18 A Royal Marine allowed in hand (6); 19 Hair cut in this style for a pound! (4); 24 Bion county (4); 25 Girl returning beef to one? (8); 26 Libertine reluctant to carry a flower in Spain (8); 27 Gathering of the firm to be wrong for this article (6,8); 28 After a second loosened one's right lace (1,0); 29 Bird embarrassed over ball? (7); 30 Key state of America? (7); 31 A Royal Marine allowed in hand (6); 32 Hair cut in this style for a pound! (4); 33 Down: 1 Lance, 2 Warsaw, 4 Best, 6 Nancy, 9 London, 7 Salamanca, 10 Salzburg, 12 Spain, 13 Adage, 16 Santiago, 18 Estela, 19 Anger, 20 London, 21 Spain.



SOLUTIONS: OVERCAST INFERNO; KIBITZ ADDITIONAL; SOLACE ORCROSS; GARDNER GORGES; FAIRGROUND COBT; SEARCH LIEBMAN; Yesterday's Quick Solution: ACROSS: 1 Blow, 4 Bottles, 8 Infirmary, 9 Ohi, 11 Cresta, 13 Abrasion, 14 Wordsy, 15 Orny, 17 Seal, 18 Fudge, 19 Abroad, 20 Sealing, 21 Tea, 22 Outlines, 23 Crossed, 27 Dove; DOWN: 2 Lance, 2 Warsaw, 4 Best, 6 Nancy, 9 London, 7 Salamanca, 10 Salzburg, 12 Spain, 13 Adage, 16 Santiago, 18 Estela, 19 Anger, 20 London, 21 Spain.



QUICK CROSSWORD: ACROSS: 1 Butter up (7); 2 Humbugger; 3 composer (5); 4 Swell out (5); 5 State of agitation (7); 6 Capital of Scotland (9); 7 Arumatic shrub (3); 8 Bedchamber, chair (8); 9 Unanchored, off course (6); 10 Automobile (3); 11 Antomorphous (9); 12 Burlesque, parody (7); 13 Artist's support (5); 14 Blustery (5); 15 Long-suffering (7); DOWN: 1 Short moral story (5); 2 Everybody (8); 3 Quiver (7); 4 Mind one's ways (6); 5 Guffaw (5); 6 Morose, taciturn (9); 7 Agony (7); 8 Blockhead (9); 9 Accusers of work (7); 10 Most profound (7); 11 Short sleep (6); 12 Ostentatious (6); 13 Cleverly (5); 14 Prosecute (3).

TV

- CHANNEL 1: 6:30 News flash; 6:45 Good Morning Israel; 7:00 News; 7:15 The Young and the Restless; 7:30 News in English; 7:45 Law and Order; 8:15 Homicide; 8:30 News flash; 8:45 Good Morning Israel; 9:00 News; 9:15 The Young and the Restless; 9:30 News in English; 9:45 Law and Order; 10:15 Homicide; 10:30 News flash; 10:45 Good Morning Israel; 11:00 News; 11:15 The Young and the Restless; 11:30 News in English; 11:45 Law and Order; 12:15 Homicide; 12:30 News flash; 12:45 Good Morning Israel; 1:00 News; 1:15 The Young and the Restless; 1:30 News in English; 1:45 Law and Order; 2:15 Homicide; 2:30 News flash; 2:45 Good Morning Israel; 3:00 News; 3:15 The Young and the Restless; 3:30 News in English; 3:45 Law and Order; 4:15 Homicide; 4:30 News flash; 4:45 Good Morning Israel; 5:00 News; 5:15 The Young and the Restless; 5:30 News in English; 5:45 Law and Order; 6:15 Homicide; 6:30 News flash; 6:45 Good Morning Israel; 7:00 News; 7:15 The Young and the Restless; 7:30 News in English; 7:45 Law and Order; 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NEWS

in brief

Girlfriend killer dies of own wounds

Sharon Forshian, 23, of Jerusalem, who shot and killed his girlfriend, Luba Rabinovich, 21, on Saturday night before turning the gun on himself, died of his wounds yesterday in Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital in Ein Kerem. Forshian had reportedly threatened Rabinovich after she decided to break up with him, ending a relationship that had begun in high school. *Itim*

Alleged murderer's remand extended

The remand of Koppel Patashnik, 85, who allegedly stabbed his wife to death during a quarrel on Saturday, was extended for 10 days by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. Judge Asher Goldin also ordered that Patashnik undergo psychiatric evaluation to determine if he is fit to stand trial. Patashnik reportedly confessed and reenacted the stabbing for police. *Itim*

78-year-old man held for assaulting wife

A 78-year-old resident of the Upper Galilee was arrested yesterday for allegedly assaulting his wife, 72. "My husband loves cheese," the wife told police. "and if I don't buy any, he insists I'm hiding it from him and beats me." *Itim*

Comptroller's staff shifts to five-day week

The Justice Ministry is the only state office whose staff works a six-day week, now that the 500 employees of the State Comptroller's Office this week shifted to a five-day week. The comptroller's staff, who are beholden to the Knesset and not to the Civil Service Commission, reached an agreement for longer hours during the rest of the week. The Justice Ministry is willing to shut down on Fridays, but only on condition that staffers put their cards through a time clock at the beginning and end of work. The staff, however, argue that they are often away from their desks, and have rejected this part of their contract, which binds all government workers. *Judy Siegel*

Claims office flooded by Swiss accounts calls

Carrying a leather satchel with family photos and tattered documents, Dov Haber came to the claims center in Tel Aviv yesterday, after finding his uncle's name on a list of holders of dormant Swiss bank accounts. Haber, 82, said he was delighted to see the name of his uncle, Hermann Roth of Vienna, on the list. "I came to find out what happened to my family, and what I should do next. I looked for my uncle after the war, I looked for everyone after the war, including my parents, but there was no one left," said Haber, a retired bookkeeper and former clerk in the Polish army who fled to Switzerland during World War II. Haber was the only applicant who arrived in person at the accounting office of Kost Levy and Forer, the local affiliate of Ernst & Young. The firm plans to take calls 11 hours a day, five days a week, for the next six months. A dozen telephone operators answered calls non-stop throughout the day. Haber was one of only four whose identification of a relative seemed unambiguous. Meanwhile, Jewish Agency Chairman Avraham Burg yesterday sharply criticized Paul Volcker, the head of a panel investigating claims against the Swiss banks, for reportedly opposing a class-action lawsuit, saying it would cripple his commission. "I was shocked to receive a copy of your letter to Judge Korman regarding the class-action suit," Burg, a member of the commission, wrote to Volcker. "I ask you to inform the judge immediately that this letter does not represent the opinion of all members of the committee, at least not mine." Burg, who last week said that all European nations were involved in plundering Jewish assets during World War II, also issued a statement yesterday absolving Denmark. "Denmark's history toward the Jews should be the example for all other countries which cooperated with the Nazi regime for their own economic benefit," he said. (News Agencies)



Greenpeace activists in a dinghy yesterday approach the missing garbage barge tied to the 'Sirius' in Haifa Port. (Eriti Rodin)

Greenpeace captain held for theft of garbage barge

Police cut the chains and arrested the captain of the *Sirius* and the activists, and brought them to Haifa Magistrate's Court yesterday evening, which released them on bail. "We towed the barge away from the pier so that it would not be loaded with toxic waste from Haifa Chemicals, or any other factory, and to prevent this from being dumped in the sea," said Ofer Ben-Dov, Greenpeace's representative in Israel. "The waste contains acidic materials, as well as heavy metals which are carcinogenic. Both are dangerous pollutants," he said. The Environment Ministry announced that, in any event, Haifa Chemicals and the Electric Corporation have until the end of this year to continue dumping waste. After this period, land-based treatment solutions will have to be used instead, the ministry said. Haifa Chemicals spokesman Eitan Loewenstein said the company has, with the approval of the authorities, been dumping excess phosphates 40 kilometers from shore at a depth of 1,500 meters for over 10 years. "Every year, for over 10 years, exhaustive tests have been carried out by the authorities, including the Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute to ensure that the unused phosphates do not harm the marine environment and no ill effects have been discovered during that period," Loewenstein said. He said Haifa Chemicals is now establishing, at a cost of \$3.5 million, a technological solution which would allow the unused phosphates to be treated, broken down, and returned to the natural environment.

Police yesterday arrested the captain of the visiting Greenpeace ship *Sirius* and four activists of the organization for alleged theft of a barge used for taking waste from the Haifa Chemicals factory for dumping at sea. The Greenpeace activists say they did not steal the barge, but removed it to prevent pollution of the sea. After receiving a complaint from the owners of the barge that it had been stolen, police found it tied to *Sirius* itself, anchored near the entrance to Haifa Port. Four Greenpeace activists had chained themselves to the barge demanding to speak with Environment Ministry officials.

By DAVID RUDGE

No-confidence votes may be held at recess

Inbar was responding to a question by MK Haggai Merom, who said the Knesset should be able to hold no-confidence motions during a recess, although this is not an accepted custom. "It's unreasonable for the Knesset to go on a three-month recess giving the government a virtual insurance policy and free hand to do what it wants without the feeling that it is accountable," Merom said. He said the Knesset should be able to convene for such motions at the request of 30 MKs, in the same way it can convene for a special session during the break. The Knesset presidium is expected to meet today to discuss a proposal by MK Ophir Pines (Labor) that the Knesset recess be shortened. Pines said that the Basic Law: The Knesset allows for four months' recess a year whereas this Knesset had a six-week break around Pessah and is now scheduled for a three-month recess. Pines is suggesting the Knesset resume work during the

last two weeks of September instead of at the end of October. He said the long recess not only hinders the work of the opposition in monitoring and criticizing government activities but harms the public image of the Knesset. Merom is scheduled to raise today in the plenum the first reading of an amendment to the



Haggai Merom: Hold no-confidence motions at recess.

Basic Law: The Government, to fix inconsistencies in the law that resulted from the switch to direct elections. Merom noted that although no-confidence motions are now filed against the prime minister, and not against the government as in the past, not all clauses of the law reflect this. The bill is expected to be heard immediately following three no-confidence motions by opposition parties on the economic situation, foreign affairs and on the Golan Heights bill which passed a preliminary reading last week. The motions were filed by Labor and the Democratic Arab Party (jointly), Meretz and Hadash. Hadash's motion focuses on social and welfare issues. Last week a no-confidence motion had a majority although not the necessary 61 votes to topple the government. Also today, Knesset Speaker Dan Tichon is expected to announce whether he thinks there should be a revote on the Golan Heights bills.

Nimrodi questioned under caution

The war of the Hebrew dailies reared its head again yesterday when *Ma'ariv's* publisher Ofer Nimrodi was questioned under caution by the National Crimes Squad, following a complaint filed by *Ha'aretz's* publisher Amos Shoken. Shoken claimed that Nimrodi was behind plans, over three years ago, to persuade companies to advertise in *Ma'ariv*, by telling them that if they refused, the daily's reporters would conduct an investigative report into companies' activities. *Ma'ariv* had sued the Shoken Group after one of its reporters published an article to this effect. The libel trial is currently ongoing in Jerusalem District Court. Sources said that Nimrodi vehemently denied all allegations yesterday. A source close to Nimrodi described him as outraged and said these recent complaints were "tendentious, and groundless. *Ha'aretz* lodged the complaints in the middle of a libel trial, probably because the daily knows it could lose its case. Police could have waited until the end of the libel trial. Police acted inappropriately by choosing to investigate now." Sources close to *Ha'aretz* accused police of failing to investigate thoroughly, enough in the past, and of deliberately dragging out the probe. Official police sources said that yesterday's investigation "belongs to the past, and is part of the battle between newspaper magnates."

By RAINE MARCUS

WEATHER section with forecasts for Haifa, Tiberias, Afula, Samaria, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Beer Sheva, Dead Sea, and Eilat.

AROUND THE WORLD section with weather forecasts for various international cities like Amsterdam, Buenos Aires, Chicago, etc.

Winning cards section: In yesterday's daily Chance draws, the winning cards were the 7 of spades, 7 of hearts, jack of diamonds, and 7 of clubs.

ISRAEL'S No. 1 EL DANITON RENT-A-CAR advertisement featuring a large '\$9' graphic and contact information for various branches.

Diarrhea cases up in summer section: The number of people rushing to hospital emergency rooms with diarrhea increases 25 percent in the summer due to poor hygienic habits.

By JUDY SIEGEL

In-Depth Tours for English Speakers advertisement for The Jerusalem Post Travel Club and Neot Hakikar, listing tours to India, Sicily, Morocco, Kenya, and Turkey with prices and dates.

Real Estate & Investments in Israel 1997 advertisement for The Jerusalem Post, offering special marketing and advertising supplements.

THE JERUSALEM POST Ba'kehila advertisement, highlighting it as Israel's only English-language national magazine for the observant Jewish public.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'הכרזת האמל'